New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE ELECTION.

LATEST RETURNS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	K. N. Ullmann.	W. & T. Clark.	S. Seymour.	H. Bronson.
Albany	4522	9633	5144	801
Allegany	—	500 maj.	—	—
Broome	1136	1977	592	1097
Cattaraugus	4230	2189	1001	19
Cayuga	2428	3775	2354	—
Chautauque	4435	2486	1217	—
Chemung	1618	1286	1801	—
Chenango	902	2231	1634	1017
Columbia	1646	2361	2342	549
Cortland	—	1200 maj.	—	—
Clinton	—	400 maj.	—	—
Delaware	461	2147	2294	283
Dutchess	1462	1659	1462	324
Erie	7343	2451	4974	233
Essex	—	1000 maj.	—	—
Franklin	—	100 maj.	—	—
Ful'n & Ham.	—	600 maj.	—	—
Genesee,	2366	1570	986	448
Greene	—	—	350 maj.	—
Herkimer	—	—	900 maj.	—
Jefferson	1512	3058	3351	518
Kings	6934	5606	8395	1450
Lewis	136	1294	1309	104
Livingston	2393	1387	867	185
Montgomery	—	170 maj.	—	—
Madison	—	531 maj.	—	—
Monroe	2848	3928	3389	873
N. Y. City	16,706	12,224	26,805	4744
Niagara	1972	2414	1926	585
Onondaga	3097	3936	3788	270
Ontario	3082	2357	1006	592
Orange	1509	2300	1796	1129
Oneida	989	6379	8699	663
Oswego	1326	4640	3408	484
Orleans	1904	1534	926	208
Onego	500	1969	3906	278
Putnam	647	573	709	56
Queens	1602	1196	1506	44
Rensselaer	2920	3504	3097	456
Richmond	580	585	773	140
Rockland	754	535	526	273
St. Lawrence	804	2950	1769	185
Saratoga	1415	3290	2170	102
Schenectady	—	300 maj.	—	—
Suffolk	2003	1256	1323	220
Seneca	1028	846	766	100
Schoharie	1050	1684	1475	1735
Sullivan	564	540	367	422
Steuben	4985	1928	2162	671
Tioga	934	1560	1577	150
Tompkins	—	420 maj.	—	—
Ulster	1195	1750	1580	—
Washington	—	1500 maj.	—	—
Warren	1338	533	280	458
Wayne	1308	2316	1292	365
Wyoming	960	2100	1242	546
Westchester	—	—	1000 maj.	—
Yates	827	1300	838	603
Totals	108,789	119,720	119,574	23,430

BY MAJORITIES.

	Clark over Seymour.		Seymour over Clark.
Allegany	500	New-York	14561
Broome	1445	Albany	1511
Cattaraugus	1188	Chemung	145
Cayuga	1421	Delaware	77
Chautauque	1269	Erie	2523
Chenango	1597	*Green	350
Columbia	30	*Herkimer	900
*Cortland	1200	Kings	3169
Clinton	400	Lewis	25
*Duchess	397	Oneida	321
*Essex	1000	Otsego	1937
Franklin	100	Putnam	136
Fulton and Ham	600	Queens	308
Genesee	864	Rensselaer	193
Jefferson	607	Richmond	168
Livingston	600	Suffolk	65
Montgomery	170	Steuben	234
Madison	531	Tioga	17
Monroe	543	*Westchester	1000
Niagara	1200		—
Onondaga	150	Total	27,700
Ontario	1351		
Orange	504		
Oswego	1232		
Orleans	906		
Rockland	9		
*St. Lawrence	1182		
Saratoga	1120		
Schenectady	300		
Seneca	60		
Schoharie	209		
Sullivan	173		
Tompkins	420		
Ulster	200		
*Washington	1500		
Warren	263		
Wayne	1024		
Wyoming	858		
Yates	462		
Total	27,865	Clark ahead	165

*REMARKS.—The CORTLAND majority, 1,200, is reported by the Binghampton *Republican* and adopted by the Albany *Evening Journal*, as "Clark over Seymour." The first telegraphic report was 800 majority for Clark, which must have been over Ullmann, or else the present return is grossly in error, and would use up Clark's present majority on the State table.

The DUTCHESS majority is from the footings of the towns thus far reported. It may be reduced. There is a rumor that the Clark majority is only 66.

In regard to the ESSEX majority, the *Evening Journal* has a letter from Keeseville, reporting "from 1,000 to 1,500." The smallest figure is adopted. WASHINGTON is also reported as high as 1,500.

The ST. LAWRENCE return is not complete. The telegraphic dispatch reported that Clark's whole majority might reach 1,700

There are two returns from GREENE; the latest reducing Seymour to 60 majority; but as the alteration is not marked at Albany, we take the highest figure. The HERKIMER majority, as well as that for WESTCHESTER, may be reduced on the full return. We do not believe they are likely to be increased. In the towns heard from in Westchester, embracing a popular vote of 6,004, Seymour stands Clark only 283. We give the *Tribune's* figure for the Westchester majority, as the outside. The *Evening Journal* says 700 or 800.

The JEFFERSON return in the Clark column, originating in an error of 2,000 votes in the telegraphic Sport of Friday night, is now corrected, and reduces the contest to a few hundred votes, with the chances, perhaps, not more than equal.

LATER BY TELEGRAPH.
The Election.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 12.

The *Register's* footings to-night are as follows: Bronson, 23,560; Ullmann, 107,143; Seymour, 124,717; Clark, 126,199.

We have returns from all the towns in Essex County but Minerva, Newcomb, St. Armand and Wilmington. Without these four towns, the footings are, Clark, 1,682; Ullmann, 456; Seymour, 963; Bronson, 297.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Nov. 12.

Erie County, with three towns to hear from, gives Clark, 1,723; Seymour, 4,803; Ullmann, 6,216.

TROY, Sunday, Nov. 12.

ESSEX COUNTY.—A letter from the County Clerk says that the majority for Clark in Essex County will not exceed 700.

SUFFOLK COUNTY—(Official.)

FAIRHAVEN TOWN.—*Governor*—Ullmann, 702; Seymour, 303; Clark, 93; Bronson, 60. *Lieut. Governor*—Scroggs, 730; Ludlow, 329; Raymond, 93; Ford, 77. *Congress*—Valk, 674; Lord, 258; Vail, 156; Allen, 79; Discoway, 76. *Assembly*—Platt, K. N., 941; Mills, S., 483; Homan, R., 94. *Treasurer*—Davis, S. & K. N., 1,049; Adams, R., 66; Tuthill, W., 61.

CITY VOTE ON STATE TICKET—(Official.)

Governor	Clark	19,943	Ullmann	16,706
	Seymour	26,764	Bronson	4,744
Lieut. Gov.	Raymond	19,936	Scroggs	16,611
	Ludlow	26,577	Ford	9,020
Canal Com'r.	Pitsburgh	19,967	Williams	16,124
	Clark	19,156	Burnham	10,725
S. P. Insp'r.	Bowne	11,402	Sanders	14,573
	Andrews	15,667	Vernam	8,091

CONGRESS—*City.*—[Official.]

THIRD DISTRICT.
Whig—G. B. Fulton.....3322 | *Hard*—G. De W. Clinton..3830
Soft—Wm. J. Bryan.....3545
Fulton's majority.....1419

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Whig—S. L. Mossenbur...672 | *Hard*—Miles Walsh.....2911
Soft—John Kelly.....3373 | *Ind*—T. W. Bryce.....1470
Kelly's majority.....81

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Whig—Geo. H. Andrews.3447 | *Hard*—P. Hamilton.....3402
K. N.—T. B. Whitney...3158 | *Soft*—A. J. Berry.....3654
Whitney's majority.....502

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Whig—C. H. Marshall...3250 | *Soft*—Jas. D. Mead.....3142
Ind—John Wheeler.....4208 | J. M. Murphy.....1289
Wheeler's majority.....2971

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Whig—Thos. Childs, Jr..4557 | *K. & S.*—W. D. Kennedy.3984
Child's majority.....1473

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Whig—A. Wakeman.....4250 | *Hard*—Jas. L. Curtis.....3980
K. N. Fellows.....1098
Wakeman's majority.....1268

Police Justice.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—24th and 29th Wards.
Whig—Wm. J. Bacon...1411 | *Dem.*—Wm. McCumbey..3632
Reform—Wm. S. Davison..3268
Davison's majority.....329

City Judge.

STUART H. STUART (Whig) receives nearly 6,000 majority (5000) over BERRI. (Reform.) Term of office, four years from Jan. 1, 1855.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Destructive Fire at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 11.

Last night two destructive fires occurred here. The first broke out at 1 o'clock, in the "Checkered Store," corner of Princess and Bagot-streets. The wind was blowing a gale the entire night, and the flames spread fearfully, destroying St. Paul's church, the buildings occupied by CRITCHFORD & HANLAN and SULLIVAN CONE and others, and the store of DELANDE & BOWER.

The second fire commenced at 4 o'clock in the St. George Assembly Rooms, corner of Wellington and Barrett-streets, and destroyed the entire corner block, MEAGHER'S buildings, two stone houses, and four buildings on Ridout-street. A large number of families were driven houseless into the storm.

During the night the steamer *Prince Albert*, lying at Shaw's Wharf, was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were fortunately subdued before much damage was done.

The losses by the above-named fires have not yet been ascertained.

Railroad Accident, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The damage to the draw-bridge at Grey's Ferry is not yet repaired, and it will occupy several days to make it all right again. The train last night could not start, and this morning the passengers walked across the bridge and took the cars on the opposite side. Owing to the trains being all thrown out of time, two accommodation trains came in collision near Marcus Hook. The passengers escaped uninjured, but the engines were much damaged.

Loss of the Steamship Jewess.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Jewess*, from Havana for New-York, stranded on Brigantine Beach, near Atlantic City, this morning, and went to pieces in half an hour afterwards. She is a total loss, with her valuable cargo, consisting of sugar, oranges, cigars, &c. Her cargo was valued at $100,000, and the vessel at $80,000.

Collision on the Michigan and Central Railroad—Escape of Nine Prisoners from Jail.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 11.

This morning an accident occurred on the Michigan Central Railroad, of which we have not yet been able to gather full particulars. The passenger train from the West came in collision with the passenger train from Toledo, near Sturgess, smashing the locomotive, the baggage and passenger cars, and injuring severely several of the passengers.

Nine prisoners broke out of the Lucas County jail at Maumee, last night. Three of them were recaptured; the six others remain still at large.

From the South—Yellow Fever, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 12.

By the arrival of the Southern mail this evening, we have New-Orleans papers of Monday.

The deaths at the Charity Hospital in New-Orleans for the past week were 56, of which 34 were of yellow fever.

The fever had appeared, and was raging with much violence at Attakapas and Opelousas, La., and nurses and physicians were being sent from New-Orleans.

Safety of the Sloop-of-war Albany.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 11.

The fears entertained concerning the safety of the United States sloop-of-war *Albany* are groundless, as she is not yet due at New-York, having been directed to cruise around the West India Islands after leaving Aspinwall.

Acquittal of John Marshall.

TROY, Saturday, Nov. 11.

JOHN MARSHALL, the livery-stable keeper and ex-member of the New-Hampshire Legislature, who was arrested and tried for the murder of MICHAEL GALVIN, at Manchester, has been acquitted.

A Sad Accident.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Nov. 12.

A sad accident occured to-day in this city, about 10 o'clock this morning, by which the family of JOHN HARR, residing in Almond-street, were seriously and dreadfully burned through the boiling over of a can of varnish, which had been placed on the stove. A child about two years old is dead, and Mrs. HARR is not expected to recover. Mr. HARR and two other children are badly, though not dangerously burned.

Sinking of the Propeller Hoboken with Several Hundred Head of Cattle.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 12.

The propeller *Hoboken*, bound for New-York, with several hundred head of cattle on board, sunk last night in the Hudson River, near Athens.

Storm in Boston—Accidental Shooting.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 12.

A heavy rain-storm commenced here on Saturday forenoon, which still continues.

GEO. J. BEMIS, a waiter at the Quincy House, accidentally shot himself with a pistol last night, and it is supposed the wounds he received will prove fatal.

PROCLAMATION
By Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York.

An acknowledgment of our dependence upon God, and of our obligations to Him, is at all times the duty of a Christian People. But when the Almighty has again crowned the year with His goodness, and we are enjoying the gathered fruits of His bounty, it is eminently fitting that we should offer the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

I therefore appoint THURSDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, for the appropriate service, and invite the citizens of this State to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship to present their acknowledgments to the Parent of the Universe for his multiplied mercies; and, with our thanksgiving, let us mingle prayers for a continuance of the numberless blessings we as a people enjoy, remembering that He who dom stone can rightly direct, His power support, and His goodness give strength and security.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at (L. S.) the city of Albany, the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

By the Governor,
H. W. DE PUY, Private Secretary.

Ship Ashore.

The Belgian bark *Vierge Marie*, Capt. SUYKENS, from Antwerp for New-York, Oct. 11, with a general cargo and 125 passengers, was run ashore on the east end of Long Island, near Montauk Light-house, on Thursday, in consequence of having sprung a leak. The steamtug *Mercury*, Capt. YATES, has gone to her assistance. The southeast wind of Friday night was much against the landing of her passengers, twenty-seven of whom had died on the passage. They were consigned to the care of Messrs. RISCHMULLER & LORSCHER of this City.

THREE DAYS
LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol.

IMPORTANT AND EXCITING FROM FRANCE.

EXPULSION OF MR. SOULE.

Great Excitement among the Americans.

PROTESTS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTERS.

Sir John Franklin---Letter from Dr. Rae.

The Loss of the Arctic—Comments of the Press.

Miscellaneous—Commercial—Financial, &c.

The United States Mail Steamer *Atlantic*, of the Collins line, from Liverpool, 6½ o'clock morning of Wednesday, Nov. 1, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived at Liverpool at 6½ o'clock morning of Tuesday, the 31st, her voyage having been retarded by heavy fogs.

The new Canadian steamer *Canadian*, arrived at Liverpool, morning Oct. 30, bringing the narrative of Captain LUCE, ahead of papers by the *Canada*.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company announce that they have purchased the steamship *Kangaroo*, 1,674 tons; that their new steamer *City of Baltimore*, 2,500 tons will be launched in December; and the *City of Washington*, 2,700 tons, in June next.

The Brazilian Mail steamer *Lusitania*, arrived at Liverpool, on Monday, 30th.

The *Mary Blair*, arrived at Dublin, reports having spoken the *John Clemence*, on Oct. 8, in lat. 45° 37', lon. 57° 16', in search of the boats of the *Arctic*.

The mail to hand just previous to the *Atlantic's* sailing brought nothing of importance not embraced in the following summary, excepting a statement transmitted from Berlin to the London *Chronicle*, stating that on the 23d October a note was dispatched by Baron VON MANTEUFFEL, on the part of Prussia, in which he again earnestly presses upon the Czar the acceptance of the four points. Nothing further of the document has transpired, but there are not wanting those who say that the note was dictated by the Czar himself, to afford a pretext for renewal of negotiations.

Consols closed, 31st, at 94¼@¾. HAGGARD & FOXLEY'S Circular quotes Bullion—Bar Gold, 77s. 9d. per standard ounce; South American Doubloons, 74s. 3d.; United States Gold Coin, 76s. 3d. ℔ ounce; Bar Silver, 5s. 1¾d. ℔ ounce, standard; Mexican and South American Dollars, 5s. ℔ ounce.

The progress of affairs is thus summed up by the London *Times*: The latest telegraphic intelligence which has been received by the French and English Governments is dated from the Crimea on the 20th October. At that time the siege was going on favorably; the bombardment from the trenches of the besieging armies had been resumed on the 19th with effect; but the enemy is not reported to have sustained the loss of any essential part of the fortress. From the moment that it was clearly ascertained that Sebastopol could not be reduced, even from the south side and by land, without the operations of a regular siege, there ceased to be reason to be surprised at the length of the proceedings.

It is stated from a private source, without date, that the authorities at Sydney have seized an American ship in the harbor there. On board her were found 6 brass guns, also Russian colors,—from which it was surmised she was going a privateering.

Mr. SOULE and his affairs are at present exciting some interest in Europe.

The Queen-Mother of Bavaria is dead, of cholera, at Munich. Prince VINCENT, youngest son (a child) of the King of Naples, is dead.

Liverpool Cotton market steady without any improvement in prices. Breadstuffs lower. Money easy

MR. SOULE'S EXPULSION FROM FRANCE.

Highly Interesting Details---Action of the United States Ministers.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 27, 1854.

The steamer of to-morrow will carry the startling intelligence that *His Excellency the Minister of the United States of America at the Court of Madrid has been expelled from France*, through which country he was returning to his post. The simple narrative of such an event is, I think, the best manner of letting you know the extent of the indignation felt here by every American, without distinction of party, and to be felt, no doubt, by *all* the citizens of our *intentionally* insulted Republic; so I give you the following details:

Mr. SOULE, having spent two days in London, set out last Tuesday for Madrid *vid France*. On his arrival at Calais, he was asked to show his passports, and, having done so, was requested to step into an inner room of the *Bureau de Police*. Here he was told that he must leave the country by the next steamer, and that he would not be allowed in the meanwhile to go anywhere out of Calais, being in fact placed under *surveillance*.

"There must be a mistake, sir," said our Minister; "do you know who I am?"

"There is not the slightest mistake, sir," was the reply; "you are Mr. SOULE, the Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of Spain, and I have orders not to let you pass."

"Where are your orders, sir?" asked Mr. SOULE.

"This is no business of yours, sir; these orders are for me, and I am acting upon them," said the Commissary.

This happened at Calais. Something more was said, but of no public concern. Mr. SOULE left by the next steamer, and reached London late in the evening day before yesterday. The news being made known in American circles, the greatest excitement prevailed, and, as may be imagined, measures of all sorts were suggested amidst great indignation.

The Legation partook, of course, of the general excitement. I have not had the honor of seeing Mr. BUCHANAN since his return, but from all I hear, he maintained throughout this irritating affair, a dignified resolution to concur in every step to require due apologies for an insult against our national honor. The whole morning of yesterday was spent in consultation, the result of which was the decision to send over Mr. SICKLES, in order that he might obtain a real knowledge of what that proceeding really meant. It was thought that the act might have been a more *personal* affair, capable of such a construction as not to assume the menacing aspect of an insult from one Power to another. The mission of Mr. SICKLES was, accordingly, to be one of inquiry. He was not to push matters to an extreme if the insulting party should offer explanations that might be accepted, at least for the moment, as an apology to the United States. It was in this spirit of moderation, that Mr. SICKLES was to go yesterday evening to Paris, in order to communicate the views and the advice of the Legation in London to that in Paris. I must not omit to say that this moderation was deemed to be out of season by many. The outrage was palpable, direct, not to be explained away, and consequently not admitting any other step, if immediate satisfaction should not be offered, than that of the withdrawal of Mr. MASON and the whole Legation from France. That act is the *answer* of European despotism to the Congress of American Democratic Diplomats. If it were a *personal* affair, Mr. SOULE would not have been allowed to enter France on his leaving Spain, but he was suffered to do so. He went all over the country—nay more, he and his diplomatic *confreres* held one of their consultations on French Territory, at Boulogne, so it was not the *man*, Mr. SOULE, but the *Minister* SOULE, to whom the affront has been offered. Among the many persons who hold this opinion is Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, who wrote in that spirit a very long letter to Mr. MASON.

These were the arrangements yesterday morning. But, Sir, Mr. SICKLES did *not* go after all. He was prevented from doing so by a messenger who came over yesterday at noon. Your correspondent from Paris will probably send you his report about what he knows, but I give you, at all events, my account.

Mr. MASON—the news of the Calais outrage having reached him—went to the Foreign Office and wished to see M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS *immediately*. *He was left waiting two full hours.* Admitted at last, he remarked, first of all, upon his tardy reception. Some apologies were made, but in a tone and manner that convinced Mr. MASON that he had been left waiting *purposely*. He dropped that matter, however, and passed to the object of his official call, and asked the reason why Mr. SOULE had not been permitted to pass through France *en route* to Spain.

"Well," said M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, in a very impertinent tone, "there are *reasons* for that." Being pressed for these *reasons*, Mr. MASON was told that there were *three* of them:

First, The treatment of M. DILLON, French Consul in California.

Secondly, The letter of Mr. SANDERS to the French people. And,

Thirdly, Cuba!

The French Foreign Secretary said that the Imperial Government cannot be expected to treat in the usual friendly way the citizens of a State that has behaved in such a hostile manner towards it.

I am told that Mr. MASON replied in the way that will have occurred to every one else on being told these reasons. He said that the affair of Mr. DILLON was, in the worst possible construction, but the mere blunder of a *court of justice*, and that it cannot, accordingly, be made parallel with a case in which the United States are insulted by *order* of the highest authority of another State. The letter of Mr. SANDERS was the act of an individual, who had, moreover, been recalled from an official position before he published anything. Americans have the right to say what they like, and the Government has no control over their pens and presses. This is a personal matter, which could, perhaps, have occasioned a discourtesy towards the Citizen SANDERS, if he should have presented himself on the frontiers of France, but it certainly did not authorize a step like that against the United States Minister. As to Cuba, Mr. MASON absolutely denied—if I am well informed—the right of any Power to meddle with differences that may have arisen between Spain and the United States. He, at all events, could not see how questions of foreign policy can be treated by affronts offered to a friendly Power. The two Ministers parted very much excited, and Mr. MASON was fully prepared to ask for his passports. He did, however, the special messenger to Mr. BUCHANAN, before deciding upon that step.

Thus stands the matter now. You shall know its continuation by next mail. Those who "could not help" admiring the admirable policy of NAPOLEON III., whom they considered rather "a great man," will, I hope, feel their enthusiasm and "respect" somewhat diminished towards that honest man. It is to be hoped that this question will be taken up by the people with all the energy and determinate energy it deserves. It is to be hoped that "the honor of the United States" will not be made a party question, nor decided by *private* sympathies or antipathies towards a person who happens to represent it, while it is insulted. I have said my opinion, strongly enough, of Mr. SOULE'S objectionable acts, not to be suspected of writing in his favor. His principles, in most cases, are not mine; his policy I deplored very often, and it was yesterday for the first time that I saw him. But his person has nothing to do with that very grave affair, which *would* have occurred to some other *American Minister*, not just now perhaps, but very soon at all events. He who would judge this matter from a point of view of mere personal rancor towards the man, is absolutely unfit to judge the spirit of European Cabinets towards America.

I have no doubt that our Ministers at the respective Courts will have sent such information to the Government at Washington, as to inspire a feeling of manly determination to vindicate the honor of the Union. But our Government must remember that this is no Greytown affair. Noise and bluster are here of no use. *A firm adhesion, to a duly-weighed resolution to exact a full apology for a gross outrage*, is the only, best, and sure way to lead to success. It is, in many respects, the heedless and unprincipled policy of our Government that has emboldened them—sooner than expected—to insult our Republic; and it is so much the more the duty of the Cabinet to blot out the shame thrown upon the name of America by the reckless hand of a fortunate criminal, who calls himself NAPOLEON III.

Latest Concerning the Affair.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1854.

There is no further news from Mr. MASON, although it is hardly expected; in fact he is expected himself, but he will hardly come. English mediation is hard at work, and Mr. BUCHANAN had an interview with Lord CLARENDON, of the result of which nothing has transpired. After all I hear there will be great efforts to lead back the affair to the grounds of personality. Whether the British Cabinet will succeed in this, is, as yet, a matter of doubt. NAPOLEON'S Secretary of State went, in his excited declamation to Mr. MASON, much too far, easily to back out from his position. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS spoke besides in a tone, and behaved in a manner, which were clearly not of his own choice, but were the dictations of a higher order. He talked about the "not very friendly" (pas amicale) manner in which Mr. SOULE is said to have spoken in private society of the Emperor, but he was much more emphatic and irritated in his reproaches against the *general* sentiment and policy of America.

I am again assured that a French fleet will soon be sent to the West Indies. The person, who is very positive in his information, writes me that the *principal* reason of that quarrel is to be sought in the wish to have a pretext for sending a protecting squadron to the waters of St. Domingo, the *quasi* annexation of which is to be impeded by any means. Another informant is of opinion that the whole affair is but a palace intrigue, concocted and carried out to please the Duchess of ALBA, who, as you know, is the sister of the Empress EUGENIE MONTIJO.

However that may be, the English are very much afraid of the consequences of that unlucked-for affair. They begin, for the first time, to think of the grave difficulties which such an adventurous ally may lead them into. The *Times* of yesterday had a leader on the matter. It knew, evidently, only the first part of the story; but even that was enough to make it feel uncomfortable. It dares not, of course, to venture upon censure on the expected guest of the Queen, but it remarks that the step taken in respect to Mr. SOULE is "unusual," and thinks that our Minister may console himself with the reflection that "thousands of better men than himself are just now excluded from France." The *Times* knowing, as I said, only half the fact, adverts to the subject because it finds "that there is some disposition on the part of the Ministers of the United States here and in Paris to give an importance to that affair which it does not possess." The *Times* will know better by-and-bye; until then it may be allowed to indulge in giving us generous advice—how we should have just such Ambassadors as would be convenient to European Courts. The public at large knows, as yet, very little of the whole affair, but those who are acquainted with its details are all extremely uneasy about its results. "We are sure," said an English gentleman to me, "to get into some scrape, sooner or later, with our best ally. NAPOLEON is not the man to let the alliance and our necessity of having him for our friend pass, without dragging us to assist all his schemes of ambition and mysterious intrigues."

You will not hear, of course, of any reclamation against the Imperial act, on the part of the French press. It is gagged, and so it cannot speak out. But I can assure you that its forced silence is full of disgust at such a conduct, void of all decency, and opposed not only to international custom, but also to that traditional politeness which the French could always boast of. I heard Frenchmen—not exiles—speaking in most condemnatory terms of that *gendarme* policy of their *de facto* ruler.

As to the exiles, their sentiments may be easily guessed. They protest loudly against any possible insinuation that France should ever sanction such an insult against America. LEDRU ROLLIN is to give utterance to these protesting sentiments, and will address a letter to the people of the United States, wishing them not to forget that the successful adventurer and his Decembrist minions do not constitute the French people, which are most fraternally attached to their republican brethren beyond the waters.

Mr. SOULE is still here, but will go soon, I think. He is waiting only for news from Paris. He will do well to be in Madrid at the opening of the Cortes. The affairs of Spain look, it is true, not very bright, but just because they look gloomy, a change may come at any moment. A revolution is hardly to be expected, but the Court and Cabinet intrigues may effect just as radical changes. There is great probability that the Cabinet will break up as soon as the Constituent Assembly shall prove less obedient than expected. NAPOLEON will have gained an immense influence, and

The United States will have kept all of theirs on the assembly of the Madrid Court, if the Spanish outrage should not be settled to the satisfaction of the Union.

Action of the French Government—Sentiment of Americans and Others in Paris.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 30, 1854.

The SOULE affair is serious, if not threatening. Upon learning the facts, Mr. MASON sent Mr. PLATT, Secretary of Legation, to London, to see Mr. SOULE and gather the probable extent of his statement. Upon his return on Saturday, Mr. MASON sent a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding immediate explanations. At this moment of writing, (4 o'clock P. M.,) no answer has been received. I may add, that it is not expected that the reply will be satisfactory; and if it is not, Mr. MASON will take his passports and at once quit the country. This is the present state of the case. Some weeks ago the Minister of Foreign Affairs intimated to Mr. MASON, informally, that he should be gratified if he (Mr. M.) would privately prevent Mr. SOULE from coming to Paris. Mr. MASON promptly declined to accede to the request. Last Tuesday, being at the Ministry upon other business, and yet ignorant of the steppage of Mr. SOULE, he asked M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS why he had desired that Mr. S. be advised to avoid France. The Minister replied that they had proof of his having expressed hostility to the present Government of France. On returning home he heard of the fracas between the two Ministers, upon Mr. SOULE'S appearance.

It is considered at the Embassy that this question, if not settled soon, must lead to a rupture, and a rumor circulated the day before yesterday, that Mr. MASON had already demanded his passports. I may add, that the opinion of our Minister and of Americans generally, is—as I mentioned on my own account in my last,—that there was not sufficient cause to repulse Mr. SOULE, unless a strong desire to do it had previously existed. We may suppose LOUIS NAPOLEON to have been irritated at the presence of this French agitator in France, at the American sentence upon European matters at Ostend, at SOULE'S associations while in London, with LEDRU ROLLIN and his band, at his undoubted collaboration in SANDERS' letter to the French people, and at a score of other similar offences; and it is not surprising that such an enemy of emeutes and demagogues should learn to hate against the arch emeutier and demagogue plenipotentiary, in consequence.

We can hardly suppose the measure of exclusion to have been entered in a moment of pet or in a sudden fit of power. LOUIS NAPOLEON is believed to be unusually free from such bursts of impulse. We must suppose, then, that the step was taken in concert with *England*, in some understanding with *Spain*, and in the certainty that it would be especially pleasing to *Austria*. It was said at the Bourse that England was seeking to draw France into a war with the United States. This was developed in a Paris letter to the *Independance Belge*, and the number containing the letter was freely admitted this morning into the country. It is noteworthy, however, that the *Presse* alone of all the Paris papers has alluded to the circumstance, and then expressed doubt. This would look as though they had received notice to keep silent.

Among the opinions expressed by Americans upon this affair, is one to the effect that this Government might have sought to take the lead in a movement tending to result in the return to the United States of a man repudiated in Europe, and strongly opposed in America—in the idea that the sensible and respectable classes at home would be too glad to have so dangerous a representative removed from office, even by a process bordering upon indignity. This is impossible; and unless the French Government can prove an error not on the part of Mr. SOULE, it must appear that exclusion was a measure not justified by the holding of mere opinions,—to which every man is entitled,—and that a desire gratuitously to insult us was the ruling motive of the Cabinet.

I have never doubted the inclination of this Emperor to attack us since his alliance with England. But I did not expect any evidences of it till after the fall of Sebastopol. It may turn out that this rather premature manifestation will be an unlucky step for LOUIS NAPOLEON. He wants 500 millions of francs, and is only waiting for glorious tidings to propose another loan of that amount. If the intelligence is not sufficiently decisive to make the accomplishment of the loan a matter of spontaneous enthusiasm like the last, he may have difficulty in raising the money, and especially if trouble with America be added to trouble with Russia. People would then be very shiftish in entrusting any further supplies to the author of the apothegm, "*L'Empire, c'est la Paix.*"

War with France on Mr. SOULE'S account would doubtless be excessively grateful to the exhilarated feelings of that gentleman, but I do not see that it would exactly suit any one else. It is true that you hear the remark, from time to time, "Well, now, we must join Russia, and whip them all to ——," but this proceeds rather from pluck than from philosophy. You will draw the moral, and apply it to the case of our Government at home. It is General FIERCE that is insulted rather than the American people. For one, I have not been able, under the circumstances, to get up any timely irritation at the indignity put upon my President. He is insulted, but I cannot feel that any portion of the insult rebounds upon the people, whose ambassador Mr. SOULE certainly was not. I am willing that the President bear the insult unavenged. He deserved it. And the people, who would certainly prefer that such things never occur, must profit by its experience, and in future, use some judgment in the selection of its chief magistrate.

MR. SOULE'S TROUBLES.

The Exclusion of Mr. Soule from France—Action of the United States Ministers.

From the London Times, Oct. 3.

The French Government have taken an unusual, though not an unwarrantable step, when all the facts of the case are known, in declining to allow Mr. SOULE, the Minister of the United States accredited to Madrid, to enter the territories of the French empire. We understand that this gentleman expressed himself in very strong language upon his return to London, after an ineffectual attempt to continue his journey through France, from Calais or Boulogne, and that the personal affront to which Mr. SOULE conceives himself to have been subjected, *has been taken up as an affair of national and political importance* by Mr. MASON, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Paris and by Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister in this country. It is to be regretted that men who are entrusted with the important and responsible duty of representing such a country as the United States in Europe should display so much sensitiveness on so paltry an occasion. Whatever affronts may befall Mr. SOULE, have been richly earned by himself since he set foot in Europe, and while he has forfeited his claim to the courtesy usually shown to strangers, he can claim no especial consideration for his diplomatic character, which is, of course, confined to the country to which he is accredited.

The circumstances of this case are, however, peculiar, and there is reason to apprehend that they will give rise to some discussion. In the first place, Mr. SOULE is by

ged him precisely as it would a citizen of Boston or New-Orleans. In adopting a new country, it would, at least, have been in good taste if Mr. SOULE had not forgotten that he owed something to the land of his birth. The United States not only adopted him, but raised him to the honorable position of one of their Ministers abroad, and President PIERCE selected him as his representative in Spain, apparently because he had identified himself with the party which did not disguise its intentions upon Cuba. With the political effects of such a nomination we are not here concerned, but no sooner had Mr. SOULE arrived at Madrid, where he was received in official society, than his son contrived to pick a ridiculous quarrel with the Duke of ALBA, of the house of M. DE TURGOT, the French Ambassador, which was followed by a duel with M. DE TURGOT himself, in which that gentleman was most dangerously wounded. The outrage thus offered to the brother-in-law of the Emperor of the French, and to his Ambassador, was followed by a demand for satisfaction, which was refused by Mr. SOULE, both father and son, in Madrid, continued in the same course both in politics and in society. They finally associated with the revolutionary leaders in different parts of Europe. The Spanish Government were satisfied that they caused the active participation of Mr. SOULE in some of the disturbances which occurred in Madrid shortly before he left that capital. In the south of France, which Mr. SOULE visited for a short time in the course of the Summer, he held, without disguise, language with reference to the head of the French Government which was at least indecorous in the second representative of an allied State; and more recently he has been playing a part at a so-called conference of American Ministers at Brussels, whom, if we are rightly informed, the chief topics of discussion were not exclusively of American interest. In short, Mr. SOULE had done what he could to obtain an unenviable notoriety in society and in politics, and he can hardly complain if he is regarded in the character he has been so assiduous to assume.

The French Government, under all preceding régimes as well as the present, have possessed and exercised the right of excluding from the territory of France such persons as they did not think fit to admit. Not long ago, for instance, M. KOSSUTH was informed, on his arrival at Marseilles, that he would not be allowed to enter the country. The other day, upon Mr. SOULE's landing at Calais or Boulogne, he was politely informed by the police that orders had arrived not to allow him to proceed. No objection was made to his passport, and no reason was assigned for this decision beyond the will of the French Government. Some expostulation followed, and a reference was made by telegraph to the authorities in Paris, who confirmed the refusal of the local police. So Mr. SOULE was compelled, *re infecta*, to recross the Channel and to return to this country, which is perfectly uninteresting in its toleration of all who may reach its shores.

No one, we imagine, will see much reason to pity Mr. SOULE's wrongs. If he has been offended, the exception made to his prejudice is obviously an personal grounds, and has nothing to do with his public character, which was not involved in the question. It would be absurd to contend that he has any right to enter the French territory, for whatever right he may have possessed as a French citizen was waived by his own act, and he may console himself with the reflection that thousands of better men than himself are just now excluded from that soil to which they possess an undoubted right to come. His grievance, if it is one, is a private affair, and though he happens to hold the commission of a Minister of the United States in Spain, he has no public or official character in France or any other country.

We advert to the subject because we find that there is some disposition on the part of the Ministers of the United States here and in Paris to give an importance to this affair which it does not possess, and to demand explanations and redress for a measure which the French Government had a perfect right to take, if it thought fit. We hope that we may be permitted to tell these Ministers in a friendly spirit, that if they do really resort to violent measures for such a cause they will not be supported by public opinion in Europe, or probably in the United States. It cannot be subjected that the American people are insensible to the inconveniences of appointing as their envoys, in Europe men who set every rule of social and political life at defiance — who mix with gentlemen of character and station only to insult and assail them — and then fall back into that congenial society which has been thrown on our shores by the political convulsions of former years. No class of statesmen has been more favorably received or more generally respected in Europe than the Ministers of the United States, when they brought with them the qualities which may be reasonably expected in men filling their position, but it is too much to require that the mere title of an American Minister should exempt such a person as Mr. SOULE has shown himself to be from the penalties which attach to his conduct. If the people of the United States are anxious to maintain the dignity and honor of their representatives, they have only to select ministers in whose hands the character of their legations will not suffer; but it would be the height of folly and inconsistency first to send such an envoy as Mr. SOULE to Europe, and then to resent any national injury what is, in fact, no more than the result of his own want of conduct and discretion. The French Government will probably decline in such a case to give any explanation and any redress. Their motives for the expulsion of Mr. SOULE are easily understood and justified; but, if the American ministers are well advised, they will let this foolish affair drop, and not convert this private grievance into a cause of dispute between two powerful and friendly States.

THE WAR.

The Siege of Sebastopol—The White Tower Blown Up by the British—Quarantine Fort Silenced by the French.

Some impression has at length been made on the besieged fortress;—how much, may be learned from the following dispatches:

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Varna, dated Oct. 21, and says:

"That the fire of the allies land-batteries was opened at 1½ o'clock on the 1st, against Sebastopol. At the same time the allied fleets attacked the forts at the entrance of the port,—the English those at the left, and the French those on the right. The English blew up the outer fortifications on the left, [this is supposed to mean the White Tower,] while the French silenced the Quarantine fort on the right.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—"Lord WESTMORELAND received a dispatch yesterday, according to which the guns of the two forts at the entrance to the harbor of Sebastopol were dismounted by the artillery of the allied fleets. The allies had about 100 men wounded, and one-third of that number killed."

VIENNA, Sunday, Oct. 29.—"The Frendenblatt (newspaper) yesterday received news of date 26th from the Crimea. It was said that the ships discontinued the bombardment, because the battery and Quarantine fort, at which they fired, were silenced. The loss on the part of the allies was nearly 90."

From the camp before Sebastopol, Oct. 19, it is said:

"As accounts leave, the French have silenced the Quarantine battery, and continue their attacks against Fort Alexander, and the loop-holed wall that defends the town of Sebastopol on the south-western side. It was not without loss that the allied squadrons assisted in this combined and concentrated attack; they lost altogether one hundred killed and two hundred wounded in three days. An aid-de-camp of the French Admiral was struck by a shell on the deck of the *Ville de Paris*, the flagship. The *Agamemnon*, bearing the flag of Sir EDMUND LYONS, had suffered severely, and the *Retribution*, Capt. DRUMMOND, had a flag shot away. Of the casualties on land we have no account. But the Russians confess to five hundred killed, including Admiral KORNILOFF."

It will be seen from the above that these successive reports all refer to the assault of which we had the Russian statement, per last steamer, from Europe.

Summing up these dispatches the London *Times* says, editorially:

"We are still without the means of adding any fact of importance to the intelligence previously from the seat of war. The dispatch forwarded by Lord WESTMORELAND on the 27th, had been six days on the road from Vienna to Vienna, and it conveys a very incomplete notion of the operations which commenced on the 17th. Seven ships of the French and English squadrons, including Admiral HAMELIN'S flagship, the *Ville de Paris*, and Admiral LYON'S flagship, the *Agamemnon*, unfortunately took part in that first attack, and the combined squadrons lost about 300 men in killed and wounded; but we are left to conjecture the damage and real effect of this engagement. Unfortunately, the official is impossible therefore, on which these reliance can be placed, are so unskillfully framed that they rather increase than diminish the uncertainty under which we labor, and we must wait for the arrival of our own correspondence and dispatches."

Private information leads us to suppose that the "quarantine battery," reported to have been destroyed by the French, was an earth-work which the Russians threw up during the 10th, 11th and 12th October, and from which they threw shell with annoying effect into the French trenches.

Russians Say that no Damage is Done.

The Russian embassy at Vienna had received a dispatch dated from Sebastopol, morning of 23th October, stating that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been carried on vigorously to the 20th, but without much damage to the defences.

Also from Odessa, October 24th, evening:

"The bombardment of Sebastopol was continued up to the 22d, but nothing decisive had occurred."

The Russian official statement reads thus:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26th.—Prince MENSCHIKOFF writes under date of the night of the 20th. 'We return the fire of the enemy with success. The damage caused to the fortifications is trifling. The fire from the enemy's ships has not been renewed. A part of our reserve has arrived, and the remainder is expected.'"

A Breach Effected.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 30th confirms previous intelligence, by saying:

"A letter from Varna informs us that a French steamer, which left the Crimea on the 21st., confirms the news respecting the destruction of the two outer forts of Sebastopol. Moreover the land batteries have made a breach. The allied armies were only waiting for the opening of a second breach, in order to make the assault."

Successful Sortie of the Russians—French Battery Destroyed—Sixteen French Guns Spiked—An English Lord made Prisoner.

According to a Russian official dispatch published in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 26, the siege continued uninterruptedly up to the 22d the fortifications had suffered but little. The attack from the sea had not been renewed. The Russians had made a successful sortie, and a battery of eleven guns and eight mortars had been destroyed. Lord CRANBOURNE'S Son, Lord DUNDALLIN, was taken prisoner.

The CZAR sends his Sons to the War.

MICHAEL and NICHOLAS, youngest sons of the CZAR, arrived at Odessa on the 13th. These they would proceed, in course of a day or two, to Kaischeneff, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S headquarters, in order to take active service in the army. Previous to their leaving St. Petersburg, a solemn religious service was held in presence of 35,000 of the army; the CZAR, his sons, and the troops knelt on the field and invoked the blessings of Heaven on their arms. ALEXANDER is at Warsaw with the guards, and CONSTANTINE is the only son now remaining with the CZAR.

The Baltic.

Most of the French ships have reached home. The British are yet cruising about.

Ostentatious preparations are being made in England for the siege of Cronstadt, which, it is stated, will be the first act of the Spring campaign. The British War department has ordered the construction of 120 gunboats, carrying each two heavy guns, and of 40 floating batteries, carrying each 70 guns—total 2,800 guns—*to be ready by the opening* of navigation in Spring. The French are likewise *making preparations.*

There is a rumor, but it comes from Stockholm, that the Baltic fleet will next Spring be under the command of Sir EDMUND LYONS.

NAPIER is sick—unable to leave his ship.

The Danube.

Galatz letters of the 15th say that since the 5th the Russian force has increased near Tultcha, and a portion of it has crossed the Danube to the right bank. The Turks that were at Tultcha have fallen back on Babadagh; and those near Matchin have crossed the river in considerable force, and have entered the Dobrudscha. They say that all the Russians mean by this manœuvre is to force the Turks to leave the Pruth and the Lower Danube.

MENSCHIKOFF'S carriage, taken after the battle of Alma, is on public exhibition at Constantinople, as a trophy, and, it seems, is the identical vehicle in which he drove through the City during his insolent embassy, of last year. This is what EMERSON would call "compensation."

One hundred thousand pair of wooden shoes (sabots) are to be shipped from Lyons for the French army.

Ships continue to load cargoes of linseed at the Black Sea ports.

At Revel, and elsewhere in the Baltic, the blockade is considered as removed by the departure of the fleets.

Russian Defeat in Asia.

According to a letter in the Paris *Moniteur*, dated Mossul, Sept. 25, the Mushir of Van had attacked the Russian corps which covered Guzri, and completely dispersed it, with the loss of its tents, baggage and ammunition, and 30 guns. A Russian General was killed. The Turks then began to besiege the citadel, when the Russian corps which had formerly beaten the Turks at Bayazid advanced to the rescue from Erivan. It was, however, completely repulsed and shut up in a defile, where it suffered considerable loss.

Action of the Germanic States.

Advices from Vienna continue to express confidence that the Germanic States will take part with Austria. It is noticed, as an indication of how the wind blows, that the Berlin *Non-Prussian Gazette* has been ordered, under threat of confiscation, to cease its attacks on the French Government.

Rumors are again very current in Vienna that a Bavarian army will occupy the Austro-Italian Provinces, for the purpose of enabling Austria to have her whole force available in case of hostilities with Russia.

Progress of Attack at Sebastopol.

From the London Times, Oct. 31.

The latest telegraphic intelligence which has been received by the French and English Governments is dated from the Crimea on the 20th inst. At that time the seige was going on favorably; the bombardment from the trenches of the besieging armies had been resumed on the 19th with effect; but the enemy is not reported to have sustained the loss of any essential part of the fortress. From the moment that it was clearly ascertained that Sebastopol could not be reduced, even from the south side and by land, without the operations of a regular siege, there is no reason to feel surprise at the length of these proceedings. It is perfectly true that we had been led, in common with all chief military authorities, to anticipate an easier termination of this great enterprise, when once the place should be invested on the south. The hills above the town were supposed to command the most important positions, and the accounts of the most recent travellers, as well as the careful surveys undertaken by officers of our own fleet, had failed to discover all the resources which the Russians had prepared for resistance. Every fortified town has its weak points as well as its strong ones; but, in the present instance, the jealous and secret policy of the Russian Government had to a great extent succeeded in withholding from our generals a full knowledge of the place they were about to attack. For instance, it has been found that the deep and broad ravine which runs down to the harbor and the dockyard in front of the British lines not only increases the difficulty of driving our approaches and parallels within a short range of the walls, but also presents serious obstacles to an assault in that quarter. Hence the principal reliance of the right attack lies in the facility we have acquired for shelling the town with our heavy guns, while the attack on the garrison and the forts is brought more nearly home on the other side. The French were enabled to open their first parallel nearly three hundred yards nearer to the town than our advanced lines, and below the gravy surface they found a layer of clay serviceable for the purpose of intrenchments. Their position is therefore more favorable for the purposes of an assault than that of the British army; and it will probably be found that, while our troops are making a powerful diversion to the east, the decisive attack will be begun on the western extremity of the lines. General CANROBERT has succeeded, with the assistance of the French navy, in wresting a strong redoubt on the extreme left of the position, which has been armed with no less than five batteries, mounting in all 56 guns. Many of these pieces are of the largest calibre, and have been taken out of ships of the line for the purpose. This work has the double advantage of affording an effectual shelter to the French army, in the event of a strong sortie of the garrison, while, on the other hand, some of these batteries are so placed as to command the western forts and entrenchments of Sebastopol. It was, no doubt, against this work that the sortie of the garrison was directed which is mentioned by Prince MENSCHIKOFF, in his dispatch of the 23d, but we must wait for a better authority than that of the Russian Commander-in-Chief before we credit the assertion that eleven French mortars and eight guns were spiked by the Russians on this occasion.

On the Russian forts, which are situated nearest to the sea, the maritime attack of the 17th of October was made, and apparently with success; but we still await, with extreme interest, the particulars of this engagement, which is the first great feat of arms performed by the Black Sea fleet. Without forcing this line of sunken vessels and the double boom which obstruct the entrance of the harbor, there is no doubt that our vessels could come in sufficiently near to Fort Constantine on the north side, and to the Quarantine Fort on the other, to test the walls of these works by a very severe fire. The *Moniteur* states, and the same intelligence is transmitted in several forms from Vienna, that the north battery was destroyed by the fire of the English ship, and the south battery silenced by that of the French. This termination of the attack would account for the fact that it was not renewed on the following day, and we may suppose that the ships had accomplished all they could undertake at that moment, without forcing the entrance of the port. Admiral LYONS and the *Agamemnon* were, as we had confidently anticipated, in their place on this occasion; and the *Retribution*, under the command of Capt. DRUMMOND, has on this, as on all other occasions, shown her aptitude for every description of service. We have reason to believe that seven ships of the allied squadrons took part in this attack; the French Admiral's ship, the *Ville de Paris*, was one of them, and we trust that Admiral DUNDAS was equally zealous in defence of the honor of his flag.

The public allusion which the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON has recently made, in his letter of condolence to Madame DE ST. ARNAUD, to the "timid councils" which at one time threatened to suspend the great enterprise in which we are now engaged, removes in some degree that reserve which hitherto has been maintained on this delicate subject. We cannot doubt that, sooner or later, the facts will be entirely ascertained and generally known, and that every one concerned in those memorable events will go down to history with his appropriate badge of caution or of valor. But, since this taunt has been thrown out, let us lose a personage than the Emperor of the French, and it may for a time appear to reflect on the gallantry and well-deserved honors of the incidents of this expedition, we hasten to add that no one acquainted with the facts can for an instant intend to insinuate that the slightest want of resolution was at any moment discernible in the conduct of Lord RAGLAN or of Admiral LYONS, of General CANROBERT or of Admiral BRUAT. Throughout the whole course of the campaign the conduct of these eminent commanders has been in every respect worthy of their position and of the flags under which they serve, and the progress of the enterprise is unquestionably due to their energy. If others faltered under the weight of responsibility or the magnitude of the expedition, we believe that they acted up to the measure of their judgment and capacity. No one knows better than the Emperor of the French that it was his own Cabinet, and among his own military advisers, that the expedition to the Crimea had to encounter the largest amount of opposition and adverse criticism; for it was mainly in consequence of the confident and unbending resolution of LOUIS NAPOLEON himself that these objections were overcome, and the proposal to operate against the stronghold of Russia at Sebastopol carried into effect. We think the firmness displayed by the Emperor on this point does the highest honor to his judgment and his courage, and we have never ceased to give our strenuous support to the same opinion; but it is not less important that the brave men who have most powerfully contributed to conduct this vast expedition to the walls of Sebastopol, and who will shortly, we trust, reap the glorious reward of their exertions, should not be confounded with those whose "timid counsels" might have postponed the attack.

French Accounts of Latest News.

From the Paris Journal des Debats, Oct. 30.

Our positive intelligence from Sebastopol comes down to the 14th inst., and is of a most satisfactory nature. If the obstacles are great, the means employed to overcome them are more than adequate to their removal. The fortifications of the Russians are stronger than was at first supposed. The French opened the trenches on the 10th, by establishing their first parallel at the distance of between 900 and 800 yards from the walls of the place. This work was very difficult, owing to the stony ground and the rocks which were met with at every step, but with perseverance and good will our soldiers overcame every difficulty. Prince MENSCHIKOFF'S dispatches state that the fire was opened on the 17th, and that it continued up to the evening of the 20th. The besieging batteries were constructed near the first parallel, on the extreme right and the extreme left. It does not appear that the centre was to be directly attacked, the two extremities being in reality the important points, either for the attack or the defence. The besieging army in presenting the weak interval to defend the besieging troops against the sorties of an enemy sufficiently numerous to effect them with an overwhelming force. It was to provide against an event of that nature that General CANROBERT ordered the construction of a great line, presenting a front with bastions, armed with 56 guns, divided into five batteries. That fortification, erected on a dominating point on the left of our attack, has the double advantage of protecting the troops if necessary, at the same time that its batteries may cooperate with the others in destroying the external defences of the enemy. On the same side the navy has constructed a battery intended to enfilade the Quarantine Fort, the form of which is that of a star, and which is defended by a smaller fort, erected a little higher on a rock. The establishment of that battery was recommended by Admiral BRUAT, after the perilous reconnoissance he effected along the coast at the head of the crew of the *Roland*. The destruction of the batteries of the Quarantine would be an important advantage, as the port of that name would be in some measure opened to us. In the meantime, the battery of Admiral BRUAT, armed with heavy guns from the fleet, manned by excellent gunners, will batter the forts and other defences of the enemy opposite to us on our left. At the right extremity, the English were only able to open the trenches at a distance of 1,200 yards, on account of the nature of the ground, and because they had before them considerable fortifications, which covered the great ravine of the harbor and the suburb of Karabinaid. On the whole the siege will be difficult and glorious. On the 15th we were still at the first parallel and the preliminary works. But when the troops shall be lodged in the second parallel, where other batteries will be constructed at a distance of 300 or 400 yards, the energy of the means of attack will become more formidable. A third and last abode will then remain—the attack close to the brink of the ditch—and at that point the attack will become overwhelming and altogether irresistible.

A Spark of Trouble Between France and England.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR—The words, "in spite of timid counsels," which occur in EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S letter of condolence to Madame de ST. ARNAUD, published in the *Moniteur*, cannot be passed over as words of slight importance. On the contrary, they are of the highest importance. It is impossible that they can apply to the French, because, if the Emperor can apply to the French, because, if the Emperor was dissatisfied with the timidity of any had been so dissatisfied with the timidity of any of his own officers as to be induced to complain publicly of the character of their counsels, he would have taken the shorter course of superseding them. These words must, therefore, apply to the English; for, however great may be the interest of the Turks or the Americans in the general contest, it was not for either of them to have an influential voice in deciding on the invasion of the Crimea.

We have, then, the opinion of our Imperial ally, officially proclaimed to the whole world, that the counsels of Englishmen touching the invasion of the Crimea were tainted with timidity. A graver charge it is difficult to imagine. That the Emperor performed it otherwise than as the result of his firm conviction, and after careful consideration of its probable effect on all connected, it is impossible to suppose. In ordering the publication in the *Moniteur* of these ominous words, the Emperor must have intended either to brand with ignominy the character of one or more of our generals or admirals in the Black Sea, or to point at sensible incapacity. Whichever was his intention, the duty of the Government is clear. They are imperatively bound to guard the honor of our army and navy. They are equally bound to satisfy the nation on whatever affects the national honor. Their first duty is to ascertain the precise meaning and object of the Imperial accusation. Their next either to refute it or to consign the justly accused to merited punishment.

Oct. 27. YOUNG ENGLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We have nothing to relate beyond a few scraps of news.

The grand concert in the Sydenham Crystal Palace, in aid of the fund for the wounded, had passed off with *éclat*. NAPOLEON III'd's favorite band of the regiment of Guides was the main attraction of the programme.

The loss by the recent fire in MOLYNEUX'S warehouses, Liverpool, is set down at nearly £300,000 sterling.

Admiral ARTHUR is dead, aged 75. He entered the navy in 1793 as captain's servant.

An anti-Mormon society has been organized in Dublin.

During the performance of worship in the South Parish Chapel, Cork, a cry arose that the gallery was falling. A rush was made for the door, and twenty-eight persons were badly injured by being trampled upon.

Reinforcements to the number of 4,000 were to be sent from England within a week, (Oct. 30,) to make up for the casualties of the campaign. This again brings up the British contingent to the strength originally sent out—namely: 30,000 infantry, with the usual proportion of cavalry and artillery. "Without" (says the London *Observer*) "being too much disposed to take a gloomy view of the subject, it is impossible to deny that great casualties must have taken place in an army of little more than 30,000—from war and pestilence—to require to be recruited by 4,000 men to fill up the deficiencies caused in the ranks. So it is, however." The regiments lately arrived from Canada muster no more than 500 to 600 men, and must be recruited during the Winter so as to be ready by Spring. The bounty on enlistment is now £6 sterling per cavalry soldier, and £7 15s. sterling for infantry, and the standard of size is reduced one inch.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been entertained at a banquet by the city of Bristol. In his after-dinner speech he gave a detail of the various steps that have been taken in the war, and concluded by saying—"It is no use, at present, to speak of peace, until, in the course of war, we have the means of a peace which will be safe and lasting."

Among the nurses sent out with Miss NIGHTINGALE to the hospital at Scutari are the Hon. Miss ERSKINE, and other ladies of high social position.

A letter to the *Times* finds fault with the Emperor NAPOLEON'S expression in his letter of condolence to Madame ST. ARNAUD, that "ST. ARNAUD *in spite of timid counsels, &c.*" "Timid counsels," the writer urges, can only apply to the counsels given by the British Admirals or Generals, and he calls on the British Government to demand an explanation.

WRECK OF THE ARCTIC.

Comments of the London Press.

From the London Times, Oct. 26.

Beyond acquainting us with the minute details of the disaster which befell the *Arctic*, the accounts just received from the United States add but little to our previous information with regard to this most dreadful calamity. New York was plunged into affliction as for a national sorrow. The public flags were hoisted half-mast high; the sittings of the law courts had been adjourned; anxious inquirers were crowding to the offices of the steam-packet company to ascertain if any tidings had been received of their relatives and friends on board. It would be idle in us to enlarge upon the description of the general consternation prevailing in New York which we published yesterday. We pass rather to the facts as we find them narrated by the various survivors of the wreck. Now, we can have no hesitation in saying that any reader who receives the published accounts for truth cannot come to any other conclusion than that the vast majority of the passengers on board the ill-fated *Arctic* might have been saved but *for the premature desertion of the ship by the sailors—and not by the common seilors only.* This, of course, has nothing to do with the original cause of the disaster; the crew are not responsible for the neglect of fog-signals or the want of boats; but, when the accident happened, had the crew remained by the ship and done their duty, there can be little doubt that well nigh every soul on board might have been rescued from a watery death. This conclusion follows irresistibly from the published accounts. The steamer pulled away from the ship well nigh two hours before she sank. These two hours were employed by the miserable passengers, with but slight assistance from more practical hands, in the construction of a raft, upon which some seventy or eighty human beings contrived to scramble. The machine was so imperfectly constructed that they were soon washed away—all save one man, whose account of the horrors he witnessed during the twenty-six hours he clung to the spars is the most purely terrible recital it is possible for the imagination to conceive. There were plenty of spars forthcoming. Here is the account of Mr. DONIAN, the second mate: "They fled, and it was not until two hours after their desertion that the mainyard was lowered to enable them to form a raft. With the mate, spars, and the cutting off of the harricane-deck a raft could have been formed, capable of carrying the whole of them." There was a certain amount of sea on, but by no means a very heavy one. All the facts of the case would appear to confirm Mr. DONIAN'S account. There was the interval which elapsed between the collision and the sinking—the result of the efforts casually made in the construction of an imperfect raft—the fact that the heavily-laden boats which escaped actually did live through the weather, and reached a place of safety. Then there was time to construct a raft, means to construct it, and weather in which even an imperfectly framed raft might have supported its living freight until assistance arrived. Mr. BAALHAM'S defence is, that he was ordered into the boat by the captain, and that no sooner did she touch the water than men from the ship threw themselves into her and unmoored her in all directions. Those who first gained a place in the boat picked up those who were nearest to them, without stopping to examine whether they were seamen or passengers. The natural result naturally were the strongest, and some fast; when the boat was filled with these the control had passed out of the hands of the mate, and he himself was in the power of desperate men. We do not stand forth as Mr. BAALHAM'S accuser, but an awful responsibility weighs upon his head, from which he would do well to purge himself without delay. The fact remains as at present that the *Arctic* passengers were drowned through the desertion of the crew.

We cannot but make brief mention of the recital of PETER MCCANN, the solitary survivor of the raft. In common with the rest of the crew and passengers, he seems at first to have had no idea that the ship had encountered serious damage by the collision, but when all thing on deck he was soon undeceived. A raft was made, and seventy persons clung to it. PETER MCCANN was busy with the work when there came a dull rushing sound and a long wail, and the *Arctic* went down. He was himself engulfed in the vortex of the sinking ship, and gave himself up for lost. The waters had closed over him, but presently he perceived no ill wave, a dim light over his head, and he rose to the surface. He caught hold of a door, then of a barrel, then he swam to the raft to which the seventy poor creatures were clinging. The sea was rough—not strong; log in the confusion the raft had been so imperfectly constructed that the waves dashed over it, and the miserable passengers were swept from their hold. What follows we will not attempt to paraphrase. Who human eye ever witnessed a scene of more awful and more protracted agony?

"Those who had life-preservers did not sink, but floated with their ghastly faces upwards, reminding them of the fate that awaited those who could not swim. Many of them I saw drowned, and the only sound they heard was the splash of the waters or the heavy breathing of the poor sufferers, as they tried to recover their breath after a wave had passed over them. Nearly all were exhausted by the time the morning broke, with great difficulty had the strongest been above the surface. The women were the first to go; they were unable to stand the exposure more than three or four hours. They all fell off the raft without a word, except one poor girl, who cried out in piteous agony, 'Oh, my poor mother and sisters!' When I had been about 18 hours on the raft there was not more than three or four left."

One of these three or four gave to PETER M'CANN a paper, which he describes as like a "small map," and which, as he thought, was some kind of title-deed. A few minutes after he had given it, as though all energy had been exhausted in the preservation of that precious document, which he had at length been compelled to consign to the custody of another, his grasp gave way, and the owner of the title-deed was washed away. It is strange enough that M'CANN, despite of all his efforts, could not succeed in preserving that precious paper; he made ineffectual efforts to get it into his pocket; he swam with it for some time between his teeth, but all was in vain; the deed which had been so dearly prized was carried away from his mouth, and sunk for a moment to the relics of the wreck—then seen no more. A little incident of this kind seems to bring the scene before one's eyes with a more vivid reality even than the recital of the greater and more sweeping destruction.

Nothing could have been more exemplary than the resignation of the women, or the manly obstinance displayed by the passengers. If all had acted as they did upon that fatal day, we should now be commenting upon a far less distressing tale. Accounts vary as to the degree of presence of mind shown by Captain LUCE: but at least he had the merit of remaining by his ship to the last, and of sharing her fate. Nor is it fair to fix him with the responsibility of neglected precautions. Doubtless in carrying on at all hazards, without any regard to signals or precautions, without previous preparation in the shape of boats for all the contingencies of an Atlantic run, he but followed the custom of the line. Had the *Arctic* been provided with a sufficient number of boats, there would not have been any undue precipitancy on the part of the crew to break discipline, or effect their escape at the expense of the passengers. When 400 people are struggling for possession of a boat which will contain but 20 or 30, and life in the prime of success—death the penalty of failure, it is not difficult to see that not every man will remain a martyr to duty. Had the crew but felt reasonably safe if they remained by the ship, they would not have run away and left the passengers to destruction. Now, a man need not be a seaman to know that no passenger steamship should be allowed to depart for an Atlantic run from any port of Great Britain or the United States without a sufficient supply of boats to contain every living soul on board in case of emergency; and, when it more, the crew should be constantly trained in the lowering and management of them. The undue speed, the total absence of fog-signals, are also matters which are well within the province of the owners. More than 300 valuable lives have been lost through the neglect of the owners, the evil customs of the line, and the cowardly desertion by the crew of the *Arctic*.

The Cunard Steamers—Precautions against Danger.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: A letter signed E. D. WELD, appears in the *Times* of this morning, containing statements that may cause alarm and inconvenience to those who may have to travel by our steamships. I trust you will be so good as to insert my observations on this gentleman's statements.

Mr. WELD accuses the owners of indifference as to the safety of the lives of the passengers and crew, and calls upon Parliament to interfere for their protection, and to punish the owners. We are obliged by an act of Parliament to carry boats of a stipulated size; we have not only the number required by the act but one more in each ship; each boat has in her, at all times the proper number of oars, a mast with a sail bent to it, some small water-casks, an axe, and other articles likely to be useful in cases of emergency. A crew is regularly appointed to each boat. The boats may not be correctly placed in the way that Mr. WELD would place them, but they are carried in the manner in which the judgment and experience of the captain think best for their safety and usefulness; they must be well secured to the ship, or they will be carried away in heavy weather, which occasionally is the case, with all the care we take of them; four of the boats are on davits, two are within and on the top of the cook houses. Mr. WELD says: "It would take three-quarters of an hour in the tranquil system of the Mersey, in broad daylight, to launch each of these boats." I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. WELD. He is evidently not a seaman himself, and has been misinformed. Every boat in the ship, under such circumstances, could be launched, equipped, and manned in three minutes. The boats are quite sufficient to carry every person in the ship. We are not only bound by act of Parliament to have boats and other suitable equipment, but the lords of the admiralty order our ships to be rigidly inspected immediately before going to sea on each voyage. The public have, therefore, this additional security for their safety. Mr. WELD says: 'We make the lives of the passengers and crew a very secondary consideration.' This is, indeed, a very grave charge, and is entirely without foundation. It is our first consideration. We have been so fortunate as to carry about 180,000 passengers across the Atlantic,—a distance of 3,000 miles,—without injury to one of them. I do not speak of this boastingly, for we know not when accidents may happen. Mr. WELD alludes to the unfortunate occurrence of the *Arctic*. The passengers who were saved say that the boats were sufficient to carry 500 persons. There were only 400 on board. Some of the boats were lost by the unskilful management of passengers, and one was not used at all. Additional boats would, therefore, have been useless. Capt. LUCE is known to be a good seaman, and a firm and resolute man. He did his duty under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. If his crew had stood by him, all might have been saved. S. CUNARD.

HOWDEN'S HOTEL, St. James's-street, London, Saturday, Oct. 28, 1854.

How the Arctic was Built.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: Having observed a paragraph in your paper of the 21st inst., copied from the *Shipping Gazette*, relative to the steamship *Arctic* being planked with pine, we beg to observe that, having had that steamer under repair last Spring, in consequence of damage, we had a full opportunity of judging of her build and strength.

Her planking was of oak and pitch-pine. We may remark that pitch pine, red pine, and Baltic are the woods generally used in large steamers, the former being the best of the three, and equal to any foreign oak; and we believe that these woods are now also extensively used in Her Majesty's dock-yards for planking. We would further observe that the *Arctic* was as strong and substantially built a ship as could be produced in this or any other country.

We are your obedient servants,
GATO, MILLER & CO.,
Ship-builders, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 23.

ARCTIC SHARGINGS.

Dr. Rae's reasons for returning home without visiting the Esquimaux regions.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR:—On looking over your paper this morning I was deeply pained, and not a little surprised, at some remarks in a letter purporting to come from a member of one of the officers of Her Majesty's ship Terror, one of the vessels of the unfortunate expedition under Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

The writer, in the first place, says, "that Dr. RAE has been deeply reprehensible for not verifying the report of the Esquimaux, and for publishing his report without verification; that he should have kept silence altogether, and not have excited such painful feelings in many persons on such insufficient grounds."

To have verified the report which I brought home would, I believe, have been no difficult matter, but it could not possibly be done by any party in any other way than by passing another winter at Repulse Bay, and making another journey over the ice and snow in the Spring of 1855. This I could have easily done, without exposure to more privations than persons accustomed to the Hudson Bay Company's service are in the habit of enduring; but I had a deeper motive in returning to England with the information I had obtained than the mere selfish feeling of regard for my own comfort, which is a point I have never much studied. My reason for returning from Repulse Bay without having effected the survey I had contemplated, was to prevent the risk of more valuable lives being sacrificed in a useless search in portions of the Arctic seas, hundreds of miles distant from the spot where the lives of so many of the long lost party terminated; and I am happy to say that my conduct has been approved by all those whose opinion I value, and with whom I have conversed on the subject.

In it stated by your correspondent, "that where Esquimaux can live, where Dr. RAE's party could find abundant means, what should prevent Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party from subsisting too?"

No man but one perfectly unacquainted with the subject could ask such a question.

At the season when Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party was seen travelling over the ice, the seal-holes are covered by snow, and can only be discovered by the acute sense of smell of the native dogs; and after the seal-hole is discovered, much patience, experience, and care are requisite to kill the seal. As soon as the snow thaws (say in June,) the seals show themselves on the ice, but they are then so difficult of approach that not one of my men, (OUILIGNIUQK, the interpreter, excepted,) although they often made the attempt, could approach near enough to shoot any of these animals.

I ventured at a part of the Arctic coast remarkable by its geographical formation for the abundance of deer during the Autumn migrations, but only then; and it was at that time that we laid up our Winter stock of food, but it was hard work even for us (all practical sportsmen, picked men, and in full strength and training,) to collect a sufficiency.

That portion of country near to and on which a portion of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party was seen is in the Spring notoriously the most barren of animal life of any of the Arctic shores, and the few deer that may be seen are generally very shy, from having been hunted during the Winter by Indians on the borders of the woodlands.

To prove this scarcity of game, I may add that during my Spring journey of 56 days' duration one deer only and a few partridges were shot by us.

It is asked by your correspondent why "the unfortunate men should have encumbered themselves with silver forks and spoons and silver plates," &c.

The total weight of the silver forks and spoons could not be more than 4 or 5 pounds at the utmost, and would not appear much when divided among 40 persons: and any officer who has ever had the misfortune to abandon his ship or boat any where, but more particularly in the Arctic Sea, knows well how apt men are to encumber themselves with articles far more useless and bulky than a few forks and spoons.

I suppose by "silver plates" your correspondent alludes to the silver plate with Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S name engraved thereon, and which may possibly weigh half an ounce—no great addition to a man's load.

Again, your correspondent says "that the ships have been abandoned and pillaged by the Esquimaux." In this opinion I perfectly agree so far as regards the abandonment of the ships, but not that these ships were pillaged by the natives. Had this been the case wood would have been abundant among these poor people. It was not so, and they were reduced to the necessity of making their sledges of musk ox skins folded up and frozen together, an alternative to which the want of wood alone could have reduced them. Another proof that the natives had very little wood among them may be adduced.

Before leaving Repulse Bay I collected together some of the most respectable of the old Esquimaux, and distributed among them all the wood we could spare, amounting to two or three oars and some broken poles. When these things were delivered to them I bade the Esquimaux interpreter, who speaks both his own and the English language fluently, to ask whether they or their acquaintances near Polly Bay had now most wood. They all immediately shouted out, holding up their hands, that they themselves had most. I need scarcely add, that had the ships been found by the Esquimaux, a stock of wood sufficient for many years for all the natives within an extent of several hundred miles, would have been obtained.

It may be as well here to state, for the information of your correspondent and others, that the authorities of Hon. Hudson Bay Company have, in the most kind manner, permitted me to devote my whole time, so long as requisite, to satisfy the questions, as far as in my power, and to reply to communications from the relatives and friends of the long-missing party, instead of to complete my chart and write up the report of my expedition for their information.

It may interest your readers to learn that two overland expeditions have been decided upon—the one in boats to go down the Mackenzie River in search of Captain COLLINSON, whom the safety of whom there is now some anxiety; the other, in canoes, down Back's Fish River, to make further inquiry into the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S people, and to endeavor to obtain some more relics; and, should any of the remains of the dead be found, to place them decently under ground.

About noon on Friday it was arranged by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and Capt. SHEPHERD, Deputy Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, that these expeditions should be left wholly in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company; and the same evening the Deputy Governor had posted letters to Sir GEORGE SIMPSON Territorial Governor, containing full details as to the objects and mode of carrying into effect these expe

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day, except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail, to any part of the country, at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

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The Congress of American Diplomatists at Brussels.

We have received intelligence through private European channels, of considerable interest, concerning the result of the recent Congress of American Diplomatists at Brussels. Our information comes from a quarter where large expectations were originally entertained concerning the influence of this meeting; but they have evidently not been justified by the issue.

The project of the meeting was due mainly to the outbreak of the Spanish Revolution. The hopes cherished in consequence of that event led to the dispatch of Mr. SOULÉ to Washington, for instructions as to the line of policy to be pursued on behalf of American interests as likely to be affected by it. The Administration had meantime been watching the progress of European politics, and sent the Assistant Secretary of State abroad for more accurate information. Mr. SICKLES followed him soon, and both these gentlemen were instructed to make inquiries upon the following points:

1. *Whether* Cuba could be *purchased* from any Cabinet which the Revolution was likely to bring into power.

2. Whether if the purchase of Cuba should be found impracticable, the diplomatic independence of the Governor General of that Island might not be secured.

3. What was the general state of feeling among the people, and what were the strength and prospects of the Democratic element in the several States of Continental Europe.

To defray the expense of this mission, a credit of $60,000 was opened with a banking house in London,—a sum too large for mere inquiry, and not large enough for the more important movement which was probably in contemplation.

It was soon found impossible to effect any arrangement with the new Spanish Government. ESPARTERO gave a very distinct refusal to the overtures for the purchase of Cuba. The *diplomatic* independence of the Captain General had no better chances. It was well understood in Madrid that such an independence would, under present circumstances, only offer opportunities for comfortable quarrels to a Cabinet that lives upon pretexts. "As long as I am at the head of the Queen's Government," ESPARTERO is said to have replied to Mr. SOULÉ, shortly before he left Madrid, "there shall be no unwillingness nor any delay to settle difficulties with, and even to offer due apologies and satisfaction for unforeseen grievances to the United States Government. The Cabinet of Madrid can, therefore, not be required to abdicate its authority in favor of a local Administration, which, from being under the excitement of events passing in its immediate proximity, would complicate rather than settle such international difficulties as may arise—individual actions not being always controllable, between any two countries."

Having failed on the first two points of the special mission, the *Congress of Ambassadors* was called together for the purpose of preparing a report on the condition of popular sentiment in Europe. We have received what we believe will be found to embody an accurate summary of the report on that subject, which was to have been forwarded to Washington by the last steamer.

The Ambassadors agree in reporting the utter absence of Democratic feeling in Europe. In Spain there are no republicans. Mr. SICKLES went purposely to Madrid, and reports this as the result of his observation. France is lost in admiration of its prudent and practical Government. Revolution in Paris is out of the question. Austria has succeeded in gaining the hearts of her subjects. Even KOSSUTH himself is quite forgotten by the people, the Magyar aristocracy being his only adherents. Poland has no chances, except in the *spirit* of Monarchic combinations, and Italy is completely tired of the madness of Mazzinism. So of the rest. *Europe is satisfied.* The people of the old continent are *not ripe for freedom.*

Such, we are told, will be the *spirit* that will pervade the intelligence sent or to be sent home by our Ministers in Europe, and these opinions are given as the explanation of the belief that our Government would meet no support from any part of Europe, in the attempt to gain possession of Cuba. Spain will not sell the Island, and there is no feeling of democratic sympathy with this country which would support us in seeking to effect its conquest by any other means.

The *Herald*, a few days since, professed to give a statement of the results of this conference quite the opposite of those reported above. The following is its version:

"We are not surprised to learn that Messrs. BUCHANAN, MASON, and SOULÉ agreed to recommend that the Government of the United States should declare, in effect, that our safety demanded and our interests required, we should purchase or take Cuba at once.

"Messrs. BUCHANAN, MASON, and SOULÉ have also expressed their conviction that *France and England are favorable* to the sale of Cuba to the United States—a marked change having recently taken place in the policy of those countries in this respect. The tone of the English and French press would lead to a supposition that this was the case; but this is rendered more important by the official character of the information now in possession of our Government."

Knowing the source from which our information is derived, we are quite willing that time should test the respective accuracy of the two statements.

The Foreign News.

The *Atlantic's* mail brings foreign news of a good deal of interest to American readers. The refusal of the French Government to permit Mr. SOULÉ, our Minister to Spain, to pass through France, has aroused an intense excitement among the Americans in London and Paris, by whom it is generally regarded as an intentional insult to our Government on the part of France. The letters of our London and Paris correspondents give very full details of all the incidents attending the affair, as well as of the steps taken by our Ministers in regard to it. Our London correspondent, who has excellent sources of information, writes that Mr. MASON's request for an explanation of this strange procedure were met with rudeness and incivility; and our Paris correspondent is equally confident that ill-will towards our Government *is at the bottom of Mr. SOULÉ's repulse.* The London *Times*, it will be observed, justifies the French Government in its refusal to permit Mr. SOULÉ to enter France, and ridicules the idea of making this the ground of a national difference. It urges that though Mr. SOULÉ is our Minister to *Spain*, the French Government is not bound to recognize him in any official capacity whatever, but to treat him simply as an individual. It will be noticed, also, that the English Foreign Minister, in his interview with Mr. BUCHANAN, puts the matter on the same footing, and insists on considering it merely a *personal* affair. We *presume this is the complexion to which it* will come, and that the French Government will disavow any intention of treating the United States with disrespect in the premises.

The general news from Europe is not of special importance.

Dr. Rae's Reasons.

We publish this morning a letter written by Dr. RAE to the London *Times*, which gives a very sensible reason for not prosecuting further his search for the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, after having the track so plainly indicated by the Esquimaux. It had been objected to the probability of the veraciousness of these Esquimaux accounts, that if the party of missing navigators had succeeded in getting so far south as Back's Great Fish River, they could live as well as the natives or Dr. RAE *himself. This objection is sufficiently* met in the letter. Readers will note that the end of the Arctic Expeditions has not yet come;—that *already one has* been planned to explore the Back's River route, searching for further relicts of the lost, and another to descend Mackenzie's River, seeking for COLLINSON. This last will be abandoned, of course, when the parties are assured, as we already are, that COLLINSON is safe away from the Arctic ice, either waiting for another Summer's opening in comfortable quarters at Behring's Straits, or on the Pacific, bound homeward.

Who is to be Governor?

This question is still unanswered, and we suspect will remain so until the official returns are received. The contest between CLARK and SEYMOUR is very close, and, so *far* as we can see at present, neither will have a majority over the other of more than a thousand. We learn by Telegraph that the Albany *Register* has a table giving the following aggregate returns:

CLARK	128,199
SEYMOUR	124,717
Showing a majority for CLARK	1,482

The large aggregates indicate that the *Register* has returns of the full vote in several counties from which only reported majorities have reached us. Our own tables have been *made up with great care*, and show the following aggregates:

CLARK	119,739
SEYMOUR	119,574
ULLMANN	103,769
BRONSON	23,439

This gives CLARK a majority of 165. In this we have given CLARK 1,000 majority in Essex, though a later telegraph gives him 920 and four towns to hear from; and another from Troy says, on the authority of the County Clerk, that his majority in Essex will not exceed 700. A dispatch from Buffalo also raises SEYMOUR's majority from 2,593 to 2,779 in Erie, an increase of 256. Giving SEYMOUR the advantage of both these statements, and he would have a clear majority of 291. On the other hand, Westchester is put down at 1,000 majority for SEYMOUR on the strength of the *Tribune's* estimate, though in the towns heard from he leads CLARK only 202. We think it probable that this estimate will be reduced.

It is impossible, under these circumstances, to speak with any certainty of the result. We are inclined to believe that CLARK is elected,—but we base that belief more on the results reported from Albany than on any we can ourselves find figures for.

The rest of the Whig State ticket is elected beyond all doubt.

The Issues.

The results of the late election show that the great issues made at Washington by the Nebraska bill and at Albany by the veto of the Prohibitory LAW were not forgotten. Out of thirty-four Congressmen elected (including one for the short term only) only two are strongly claimed by the friends of the present Administration. Three are marked "Soft," but whether at this day that term signifies, as it did two years ago, a disposition to relax from the Spartan devotion of the Hards to the Slave interest, or, as it seemed during the last Congressional term, a mellowing under the persuasives of an Administration that still holds a cornucopia in its right hand, we can only guess. One, marked "Hard," is claimed as a Nebraska man; but whether CLARKE or DOX is to represent the Saratoga district is yet a matter of doubt. This is a very curious demonstration of the strength with which the Anti-Slavery extension sentiment had taken hold of the people. The principle and policy of Prohibition, too, has received a seal from the State that was hardly looked for when we first awoke to see what a furrow had been cut by the new and unknown folks that in excessive modesty profess that they know nothing. We suspect few would have anticipated so strong a vote had they dreamed of the strength of that little Hercules that lay snoozing in its lodge. If their ticket is defeated it will be by so small a vote as may well rather comfort than disconcert the Prohibitionists.

But the people embittered by many grievances, holding that foreigners claim to themselves greater privileges than they are willing to allow to native-born citizens were so bent on testifying their indignation that they were placed in a false position on both these questions. They had in carrying most of their candidates no principle to be shaped into law by their hands. It was a "war of demonstration." They paraded in show a strength that was far beyond all calculation. The Union looked on to hear the answers that the Empire State would make to grave questions which involved immediate interests. The question was, "Shall the Nebraska iniquity be affirmed?" The answer vouchsafed by our Know-Nothing people is, "Paddy O'Brien has been long enough lamp-lighter in our district." The question was put, "Shall the extension of Slavery, which the Administration adopts as its policy, be endorsed by the Empire State?" The intelligent answer is, "Jemmy McGuire can't no longer drive the dirt-cart in our Ward." The world was agape *to learn whether we would adopt the principle* of Prohibition of poisonous drinks, but to the all-absorbing question came back through the votes of the rural districts the response, "Jacob Scrookenberger is a humbug for working cheaper than our folks—we'll show him that he is one of a meagre minority." The Know-Nothings were like the witty boy at school. Master PRINCE puts out "Nebraska," they spell "Down with the Irish." But there were attentive boys who spelled the word that was put out, and they must go to the head.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BENEFIT TO THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE LYSANDER THOMPSON.—This much-needed event comes off—we are happy to say—to-morrow evening. NIBLO's handsome theatre has been tendered for the occasion, and such a combination of talent as will assist may never again be seen on any stage. The best artistes from all the principal theatres have volunteered, and will play together in the comedy of the "Poor Gentleman." A glance at the cast will assure *every one* that the treat merely as a theatrical treat, is of no ordinary kind. After the comedy the farce of "Anthony and Cleopatra" will be performed.

The thousand admirers of the late Mr. THOMPSON should not neglect this opportunity of doing their utmost to benefit his widow and children. It is a case worthy of their liberality, and will, we are persuaded, meet with a liberal response. A delicate and substantial benefit will be conferred on Mrs. THOMPSON and her family by every one who purchases a few tickets, whether he can attend the performance or otherwise. For those who go there will be a delightful evening's amusement, and for those who do not go, the consciousness that they have afforded material assistance in a good cause. Patrons of the Drama! call at the hotels or music stores, and procure a few tickets. Every dollar helps where every dollar is needed.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—DOUGLAS JERROLD'S new piece—"A Heart of Gold"—has been withdrawn. During the past week Mr. BURTON has produced an astonishing variety of old established pieces, and has, notwithstanding the election, succeeded in filling the benches of his little theatre every night. On Wednesday next a new, original American play, called "The Upper Ten," is to be produced. To-night we have the beautiful little comedy of "Sunshine through Clouds," "John Jones," and the farce of "Trying it On."

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Miss JULIA DEAN enters on the second week of her engagement *to-night, and plays in the very intense drama* of "Isabel or the Fatal Mask." The second piece is the "*Corsican Brothers.*"

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"London Assurance" and "Done on Both Sides," to-night. We perceive by an announcement that this is the last week but one of Mr. WALLACK's performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is still the attraction here. To-night, the Drama of "Devil's in It," "Used Up," and the "Young Actress." In "Used Up," Mr. DION BOUCICAULT performs the part of *Sir Charles Coldstream.*

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Dumb Girl of Genoa" and "State Secrets" in the afternoon. The "Maid of Milan" and the "Castle of Limburg" in the evening.

CASTLE GARDEN.—The Circus is still here, and attracts large audiences. Programme will be found particularly attractive for this week.

Musical.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first concert of this important Society takes place to-morrow evening, in the Church of the Divine Unity, No. 549 Broadway. HAYDN's grand cantata of "The Seasons" will be performed by a chorus and orchestra of upwards of 300 performers, the latter being sustained by Messieurs STUART and BRAINERD, with Messrs. JOHNSON, ALDEN, and CROCKER. Mr. G. F. BRISTOW is the conductor.

The attendance will of course be crowded, for the entertainments given by the Society are altogether too few. If the New-York Harmonic Society give a concert once a month, there would be no lack of listeners.

ITALIAN OPERA.—It will afford unqualified satisfaction to those who are capable of appreciating the best singers in the world, to perceive that another Operatic campaign begins at the Academy to-morrow evening. The announcement states that Signor MARIO is sufficiently recovered to resume his duties, and that an arrangement has been perfected with Mr. HACKETT for the continuation of MARIO and GRISI's engagement. Several new Operas are in an active state of preparation, and will be produced in quick succession.

Signor BADIALI—one of the Public's particular favorites—has been engaged here, and appears to-morrow night in "I Puritani."

New Musical Paper.

We have received from Messrs BROTHERS the first number of the *Musical Gazette.* It is an exceedingly neat sheet, and looks—as all things connected with the arts should look—pleasant to the eye. The contents of the present number are of the right tone, and if the promises of the Salutatory are fulfilled, will always be so. There is ample room here for a prompt and reliable musical gazette, in addition to the one already published. The first number of the *Gazette* induces us to believe that it will be a valuable addition to the current literature of music. All the articles are carefully written, and display learning and good critical ability. The prospectus says, "It is determined that it shall be the partisan of no cliques, no schools, no prejudices, no nationalities." Keep to that rule, and success must ensue. By the way, it would be well for the Leipsig correspondent of the *Gazette* to con that rule.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Mrs. Hamilton.

CEREMONIES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

The funeral obsequies of the late Mrs. ALEXANDER HAMILTON took place yesterday from Trinity Church. In accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased the ceremonies were confined to the simple rites prescribed by the forms of the Episcopal Church. The body lay in state for two hours prior to the obsequies, where the friends and acquaintances of the deceased took a farewell look. The coffin was made of plain mahogany, and on the silver plate was inscribed the following words:

ELIZABETH HAMILTON.
BORN
9th August, 1757,
DIED
9th November, 1854.

At 1 o'clock the coffin was conveyed into the body of the Church and deposited upon the catafalque. The services were conducted by Rev. Drs. BERRIAN, of Trinity Church, and HAWKS, of Calvary Church.

When the services were concluded, the body was conveyed to Trinity Church for interment.

ELIZABETH HAMILTON, almost the last relict of those by-gone days, it has become our painful duty to speak of as having at length gone to join that "innumerable caravan" that has preceded her.

Mrs. HAMILTON was born in 1757. Her father, Major-General SCHUYLER, as brave and patriotic an officer as ever drew his blade in the cause of *liberty, early instilled in the mind of his daughter* a love of patriotism and an earnest zeal *for her country and her country's cause.* Of her childhood we know but little, only that she was as beautiful as brave, and as good as beautiful, and drew many admirers. Young ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a young American soldier of great promise, handsome person and most winning address, by his manly bearing and assiduous devotion, soon became the favorite of her suitors. In 1780 they were married. Twenty-four years they lived together most happily in the strong and first affections of their plighted love. She was with him alike in time of danger and time of victory. In the dark hours of their country's struggle she stood by his side to encourage him with her smiles. And when gleams of sunshine shot athwart the gloomy horizon she stood near to rejoice with him in its brightness. A change then came o'er the spirit of her dream. On the green turf of Weehawken lay the outstretched form of him whom she loved more than all else. Long and sorrowing years she has lived since, but the strong woman has risen superior to her grief, and she has borne herself as became that mighty, fallen spirit. Her life, from that period, has been one of quiet retirement—a life of calm, holy dignity—respected and beloved by all who knew her. To a mind most richly cultivated, she added tenderest religious devotion and warm sympathy for the distressed. In her benefactions she has been most liberal and humane. She assisted to found the New-York Orphan Society, and was for years its presiding officer. At ninety she appeared as young as at seventy, and to the last she retained entire possession of all her mental powers.

Extraordinary Longevity—Interesting Funeral Obsequies.

The funeral of Mrs. SARAH W. KARNS, for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place yesterday from the Jane-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The deceased had attained the unparalelled age of 117 years, 3 months, and 18 days. The pastor of the church, (Rev. J. B. WAKELY,) preached an appropriate sermon from the 9th verse of the 71st Psalm: "Cast me not off in the time of old age; forsake me not when my *strength faileth.*" Mr. WAKELY gave a detailed and interesting account of the early history and last moments of the deceased. She was an inmate of the "Ladies' Union Aid Society for the aged infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church,"—a Society, which has done much to alleviate the sufferings and minister to the wants of the aged and infirm. Mr. WAKELY paid a merited tribute to the labors of the ladies who compose the Society. The deceased was born in this country in 1737, when GEORGE WASHINGTON was only five years old; was taken to Ireland when an infant, and resided in Cork, but after marriage returned with her husband to the United States. Her father was a Scotchman—her mother an Irish lady. She was the mother of 23 children, two of whom survive her. She was familiarly styled "Grandmother" *by her friends*, and *greatly* beloved by all who knew her, on account of her friendly, amiable, and cheerful disposition. What is still more remarkable is this, that she was active and vivacious during life, and showed no signs of imbecility up to the eve of her departure. She was noted for her piety. Her remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

Death of Charles Burke the Comedian.

We regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of Mr. CHAS. S. T. BURKE, the distinguished Comedian, who departed this life on Friday evening last, at the Florence Hotel, corner of Broadway and Walker-street, aged 32 years. The disease which has cut off Mr. BURKE, whilst before he had reached his prime, was consumption, which was an hereditary complaint with him, his mother, the late Mrs. JEFFERSON, having died of the same disease when Mr. BURKE was but a child. Mr. BURKE had been for many years laboring under a serious pulmonary difficulty.

Mr. BURKE was born in Philadelphia, in 1822. His mother was a *comedienne* of rare excellence. At an early age he commenced his career on the stage. He gradually arose in his profession till he obtained a rank among the first comedians of this country. In New-York and Philadelphia, Mr. BURKE was eminently successful, and in our Western theatres, where he often played star engagements, he was always an especial favorite, and was greeted by crowded houses. Mr. BURKE was stage manager for Mr. CHANFRAU, when that gentleman directed the Chatham Theatre. Many will remember him at that time, and also at BURTON's Theatre, where he played a short engagement to commence the season of 1850-'51. Since that time, as frequently as his health would allow, he has played star engagements in various cities and towns throughout the United States. He was, for a time, stage manager of the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia. His last engagement in New-York was in August, 1853, when he filled the Bowery Theatre during two weeks. Hence went to Baltimore, as manager of the new Vaudeville Theatre. This post he resigned in November following, and soon after resolved to try a trip to California, hoping that thereby his health might be restored. He was warmly received at San Francisco, but his illness grew worse, and he returned to New-York about six weeks since. On Saturday his remains were conveyed to Philadelphia, accompanied by Mr. JEFFERSON, his brother-in-law. A number of Mr. BURKE's old professional associates accompanied the remains to Jersey City. Mr. BURKE leaves a widow, but, we believe, had no children.

In all the walks of life Mr. BURKE enjoyed a popularity unexcelled. As a comedian he combined a rare versatility of talent. He was perfectly at home in all low and eccentric comedy parts, and during a brief engagement we have seen him appear successively as Yorkshire man, Yankee, Frenchman and Cockney, and in whatever *role* he undertook he was certain to keep his audiences in almost constant laughter by his quiet humor. In his private life Mr. BURKE's character was unexceptionable, and among those who were his friends the fondest memories of past associations will exist.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 4th day of November to the 11th day of November, 1854. Men, 99; Women, 86; Boys, 119; Girls, 100. Total, 404.

DISEASES.

Abscess of lungs	1	Cong. of lungs	6	Infants. of liver	4
Abscess of liver	1	Consumption of		Infants. of nerves	1
Aneurism of the Aorta (Dr'ing)	1	brain	3	Killed or murdered, by stabbing	2
Apoplexy	7	Compression of brain	2	Killed, or severely injured by blows	1
Asthma	1	Constriction of bowels	1	Lockjaw	2
Brain disease	1	Disease of liver	1	Malformation	1
Brights disease kidneys	1	Debility, adult	4	Malformation of heart	1
Bleeding	1	Debility, infant	5	Malformation of uterus	1
Bleeding, lungs	1	Dell'm tremens	1	Malformation of brain	1
Bleeding, womb	1	Diarrhœa	10	Mortification of the lungs	1
Bleeding, stomach and bowels	1	Dropsy	10	Old age	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Dropsy in head	10	Obstruction of bowels	1
Burned	3	Dysentery	12	Obstruction of passages	1
Cancer	2	Dyspepsia	1	Paralysis	1
Cancer of bowels	1	Epilepsy	1	Palsy	1
Cancer of gullet	1	Erysipelas	2	Premature birth	7
Cancer of stomach	1	Fever	1	Pleurisy	1
Catalepsy	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Parturition difficult	1
Cholera	1	Fever, remittent	2	Quinsy	1
Cholera Infant	3	Fever, scarlet	20	Scrofula	1
Cholic	1	Fever, typhoid	2	Scald	1
Consumption	91	Fever, typhus	1	Scurvy	1
Convulsions	27	Fever, yellow	1	Sore throat	1
Convulsions, adult	2	Fever, ship	1	Stillborn	20
Convulsions, infant	33	Fever, congest.	1	Smallpox	2
Congestion of brain	1	Fever, of 3 days	1	Teething	2
Congestion of lungs	1	Fever, of child's	1	Ulceration of intestines	1
Croup	10	Infants. of lungs	1	Ulceration of stomach	1
Cause of brain	5	Infants. of stom.	2	Unknown to Jury	1
Total					404

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	13	IX	22	XVII	20
II	7	X	15	XVIII	24
III	2	XI	27	XIX	24
IV	10	XII	17	XX	20
V	17	XIII	17	XXI	20
VI	23	XIV	9	XXII	15
VII	11	XV	7		
VIII	20	XVI	10	Total	404

AGES—Under 1 year, 109; 1 to 2 years, 45; 2 to 5, 45; 5 to 10, 14; 10 to 20, 15; 20 to 30, 34; 30 to 40, 53; 40 to 50, 30; 50 to 60, 30; 60 to 70, 37; 70 to 80, 17; 80 to 90, 7; unknown, 7. Total, 404.

PLACES OF NATIVITY.—United States, 236; Ireland, 91; England, 17; Scotland, 6; Germany, 46; France, 1; Switzerland, 1; Prussia, 1; British Provinces, 4; North America, 1; West Indies, 3; Poland, 1; Norway, 1; at sea, 1. Total, 404.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Hospital, Bellevue, 12; Fever Hospital, Bellevue, 4; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 9; Small-Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 9; Penitentiary, 1; Alms House, Blackwell's Island, 1; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Colored persons, 12.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1854.

The New-York Sketch Club.

An interesting meeting of this Club was held on Saturday night at the studios of Messrs. CAFFERTY and BLAUVELT, corner of Houston-street and Broadway. The host at the occasion was R. D. HOLMES, Esq., the well known counsel, now associated in the PENNIMAN case with Messrs. SCHAFFER and GRAHAM. The subject for sketches was "The Minor Drama." Messrs. DILLON, P. BOYLE, CAFFERTY, KYLE, and Miss MARY KYLE, contributed some admirable sketches; those by KYLE and CAFFERTY were rather finished paintings than sketches. Mr. JONES, the *sculptor*, contributed a Venus and Cupid, and medallions of CLAY and WEBSTER. Mr. CHAS. GAYLOR read a burlesque minor drama, of his own composition, and written for the occasion, which convulsed the audience with laughter. It may be said to have been highly successful on its first presentation, and we must regret that it was not announced for repetition. The usual number of speeches, songs, dramatic and operatic representations enlivened the proceedings of the evening.

The Joseph Walker.

Captain LEWIS, engaged to raise the *Joseph Walker*, yesterday had her advanced sixty feet towards the head of the slip, with bow ten feet above water and men employed with grappling irons in removing her cotton on board. Capt. L. *says at every tide he shall be able to get her further* ahead, and hopes very soon to get her in position, when he can set his pumps at work, and so reach her cargo without further difficulty. He is sanguine of entire success.

Clear the Track.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad last week brought a suit against MICHAEL TRACY, in the Superior Court, in order to test the right of way. Judge OAKLEY charged the jury that no person can legally keep on the track, and detain the cars. The jury returned a verdict at $50 and costs. We trust this verdict will put a stop to the annoyances to which passengers in the cars are often needlessly subjected.

Another Know-Nothing Mass Meeting.

The Know-Nothings have issued a call for another mass meeting in the Park, to take place at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON *is announced as one of the speakers*, but it is not certain that he will be present.

☞ W. S. DAVISON, Esq., the present efficient *attaché* of the *Jefferson Police Court*, has been elected Police Judge in the new Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. Mr. DAVISON is a very popular man, and achieves this victory over three candidates.

☞ RICHARD S. CONKLIN, County Clerk, has afforded to the Press of the City all needful facilities for obtaining accurate transcripts of the official returns. His arrangements have been quite superior to those which have been furnished in former years, and the labor of copying has been much lightened in consequence.

☞ JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., was a passenger in the *St. Louis*, from Havre, which arrived at this port on Saturday last.

LONG ISLAND.

The Williamsburg Election Riots—The City Under Martial Rule.

The storm yesterday undoubtedly put a damper on out-door piety, and, accordingly, contrary to expectation, there was no street preaching in the Fourteenth Ward, Williamsburg. During yesterday afternoon, within a compass of five or six blocks, from the corner of Second and North Sixth-streets, where the riots occurred, squads of persons were gathered, but everything was quiet, with few exceptions. No Americans were seen in Fifth-street, in the vicinity of the Odeon, a large number of Americans were congregated—many of them having assembled to attend the funeral of Mr. JOSEPH H. SMITH, who, we are happy to say, was alive last evening and apparently improving, although little hopes are entertained of his recovery by the attending physicians.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon two young men were attacked by a party of Irishmen, in North Second-street, and badly beaten. Officers were dispatched to ferret out the assailants, but were unsuccessful.

The military, under Col. ABEL SMITH, acting Brigadier-General, during the day held themselves in readiness at their quarters, in case of emergency.

Last evening the following companies were stationed at the Odeon, in Fifth-street: Light Guard, Capt. CLARK; Continental Guard, Capt. SHARP; Brooklyn Cadets, Capt. EGGLESTON; Greenwood Guards, Capt. AMBERNEY—all of Brooklyn. A detachment of four companies of the Fourteenth Regiment was also held in readiness at the armory in Brooklyn.

From Williamsburg: Jefferson Blues, Capt. KITNEY; Washington Rifles, Capt. WILLIS; City Rifles, Capt. BETTS; Washington Troop, Capt. JOHN WILLIS.

About 6 o'clock a drenching rain set in, and up to a late hour last evening there were no indications of a riot.

Examination of the Election Rioters.

The examination of the persons arrested on a charge of participating in the Williamsburg riots on Tuesday last, took place before Justice BOSWELL, of Williamsburg, on Saturday.

The following named persons were sent to jail to await trial, on a charge of being engaged in the riot in which Mr. HARRISON lost his life: MICHAEL FAGAN, JOHN NOLAN, JOHN CURRAN, NICHOLAS BURKE, JAMES FAGAN and MICHAEL MCGRATH.

The following named persons were held in bonds of $2,000 each to appear for trial at the Court of Sessions, on a charge of being engaged in a previous riot: MATTHEW MAHER, PATK. H. DOYLE, JOHN LYONS, MICHAEL O'BRIEN, PATK. COONEY and Alderman LINSKY.

Shocking State of Things in Modern Greece.

We have been in the habit of receiving from our esteemed correspondents abroad, the latest and most reliable intelligence about the condition of affairs in this unhappy country, but the following information recently communicated by Mr. WILLIS, in the columns of the *Home Journal* to his friend General MORRIS, strikes us as very new, and withal very startling: "Rollicus," says Mr. W., "and the other Greeks are all dried up." Such are the effects of a bad Government! Not only men become demoralized, but even the great geographical features of the country undergo an awful change. We may expect to hear soon that the *River Pindus* has been converted into a mountain. The *Home Journal* deserves great credit for its untiring and unique efforts in the cause of Classical learning.

BUSINESS NOTICES

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 1s. to 1s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 1s. to 1s. per yard.
New styles 3-ply, 1s. to 1s. per yard.
New styles superfine Ingrain, 1s. to 1s. per yard.
Ingrain, 1s. to 1s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods now selling in the lowest possible rates.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 46 Broadway, near Grand-st., third store.

RE-OPENING DAY.—THE LADIES WILL PLEASE remember, THIS DAY, Nov. 13, is the day designed by HEARD, CLAPP & CO., No. 361 Grand-st. of late burned and now re-opening the sale, of more properly speaking, the *sacrifice* of their *entire stock of Rich Fancy and Staple* Dry Goods. Since Thursday last business has been entirely suspended, and the store closed, while their whole corps of clerks, &c.—quite as many, by the way—have been actively engaged in marking down the stock to such prices as will speedily close the whole concern. As their great object is to close the business at the earliest day, cost and profits in the sale are stripped out of the question. The goods must be sold or given away within sixty days, or earlier if possible.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DESHLER'S CELEBRATED TASTELESS PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depôt has been opened at No. 344 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DESHLER, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular cases of fever and ague patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the worst cases.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 344 Broadway.

WINTER, 1854.—8,000 OVERCOATS, PALMAS, PARAsols, and Umbrellas.
4,000 Cloth, Cassa, Fancy, Beaver and Drab Coats.
3,000 Pants, of French, English and American Cassimeres.
2,000 Vests, of Silk, Velvet, Plaid, Cashmere, &c. &c.
A very large and select stock of Furnishing Goods, viz.: Under wear, Shirts, Hosiery, Robes, Cravats, Gloves, &c., comprising in all, the most extensive and desirable stock of Winter Clothing and Furnishing Goods for Men and Boys ever got up in this City. Will be sold during the season at such low rates as to build up a trade, as part of our system is to build no goods over the year's season.

B. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 259, 261, and 263 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS' Improved Pianos—having greater power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, than any other pianos in the United States. Also, GILBERT & CO.'S Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian attachment. Prices from $175 to $1,000. Also, D. H. ROLLER'S Premium Pianos, of the old firm of ROLLER & CO., and D. H. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Prices, $50, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200. Rent $5 per month. Pianos sold on monthly payments. Every instrument warranted. A large discount made for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos to let.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—WE WILL OFfer our customers on MONDAY, Nov. 13, three cases of *rich striped and Plaid Silks* at *to per yard*; 1 do. do. 1 do. do. 7s.; 1 do. 8-10s.; 2 cases of heavy plain do. do. do. 7s. and 8s.; 1 do. elegant Plaid Poult de Soie do. do. 9s. Also, white, pink, blue, corn, green and cherry for evening dresses. These goods have all been purchased for cash at great sacrifice to the manufacturers, and will be sold at fully 25 per cent. under their value.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

POPULAR TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL offer on MONDAY 100 pieces of superior French Merinoes, all wool, 12½ cents per yard; 75c. Lupin Kid Gloves, 4s.; Gents' do., do. Ribbons from 1s. to 4s.; and Blankets, plaid Cashmeres, Flannels, Hosiery, Mittens, Linens, Damasks, Towellings, Mourning Goods, &c., lower than in any other establishment in the city.

E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

MELODEONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of D. H. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other makes of this class of instruments. They are found in the superior Pianos, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecturers, clubs, or large rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

Nos. 29 and 33 John-st., corner of Nassau.

NOTICE.—OUR OLD FAVORITE STAND IS NOW fully stocked with an extensive and superior style and make of gentlemen's garments.—Overcoats, Talmas, Business Coats, Pantaloons and Vests, in great variety and at prices to suit the most economical. We also make Clothing to order on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction.

DEVLIN & BROTHER.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT at Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., is an immense one for the cut and style of the coats it made to measure, as the ready-made department is for variety and assortment. Cleanness is the distinctive characteristic of Union Hall. In this respect as in many others, it has the advantage of other similar establishments.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—FASHIONable Clothing.—Latest and elegant assortment. ALFRED HUNTER & CO., No. 41 Broadway, are now offering a most superb variety of well-made goods, for either for men and boys. No deviation from marked prices.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, at his office, 51 Exchange Place. For full particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

FRENCH CLOAKS.—JUST RECEIVED.—ONE case of rich Paris Cloaks, just as samples, which will be exhibited THIS MORNING, and will be sold at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

AMON'S

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

AUCTION SALES.

INSURANCE.

BANK NOTICES.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROADS.

DIVIDENDS.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA

COPARTNERSHIPS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Robbery of a Californian.

A heavy robbery of gold coin and bankable paper was perpetrated in Broadway on the night of the 10th inst., under the following circumstances. On Saturday morning a gentleman named JOHN KIMBA, who recently returned from San Francisco, appeared at the Chief of Police office, and procured the assistance of Officer KERVE, to ferret out a certain female, who had robbed him of his wallet containing gold bank coin and paper amounting to over $3,000. The officer immediately started on the search, and from description, he effected the arrest of ANN BYRNE, at No. 96 Church-street, who was identified by the victim. The complainant states that he stopped at the Irving House, and on Friday evening he met the woman in Broadway, who induced him to accompany her to a house, No. 136 Canal-street, where he was introduced to several others of her sex. After remaining there a short time they proceeded to the *City* Hotel and partook of a supper. JAMES then left for his hotel, and upon arriving there he missed his funds, but did not then suspect the woman. On reflection, he felt satisfied she was the thief, and when Officer KERVE searched her, he found "a receipt for a horse" that Mr. JAMES had in his wallet and which he identified. The balance of the contents were $118, in $20 and $5 gold pieces, and a certificate check for $3,000 on the banking-house of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co., in St. Louis, but no clue to them were obtained. Mr. J. made an affidavit before the Mayor to the above facts, and the prisoner was fully committed to the Tombs for trial. The victim of this artful woman gave his name as JAMES, but there is reason to believe it is not his real name—an inquiries were made at the Irving House, and no man by that name was found to stop there—hence he may intend to bamboozle our authorities by failing to prosecute the case for fear of "exposure."

Who Poisoning of Five Persons with Arsenic—The Investigation before Judge Osborne.

The investigation respecting the charge of attempting to destroy the lives of four quadroon women and a white man, pending against a colored woman named SARAH JANE WILLIAMS, was commenced on Saturday before Judge OSBORNE. The first witness, who was the only important witness called, was one of the victims, named HARRIET BATES, who being sworn, said:

I keep a boarding house at No. 123 Church-street; on the morning of the 7th inst. my family consisted of myself, Elizabeth Robinson, Sarah Miller, Catherine Williams, Henry Shaw and Sarah Jane Williams. (The accused.) The latter having commenced boarding with me the day before. About six o'clock I heard the prisoner going about the house; I called up the cook, about seven o'clock that morning, and went about her work; I then got up, and after going to church for a few errands, I gave Henry Cook his breakfast; about ten minutes after, the rest of the family took their breakfast; every one of us drank coffee except the prisoner, who helped herself to tea and sugar, and declined to take any of said coffee; shortly after, all in the house were seized with pains and vomitings, except the prisoner; I suspected something was wrong, and took a cup of the coffee to Dr. Howard's office, No. 126 Church-street, after which I became unwell; Dr. Heawood came to the house and took the coffee kettle to the Fifth Ward Station-house; I have since learned that Dr. Chilton analyzed the contents and found them to contain arsenic.

Annexed is the certificate of Dr. Chilton, as furnished the magistrate.

I have analyzed a quantity of coffee contained in a tea kettle and a small coffee pot, which were handed to me by Lieutenant Hutchings; I did each to contain arsenic, partly in powder and partly dissolved. I have found in each a quarter of an ounce of white arsenic. [Signed] JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1854.

The inquiry was not concluded, and the officers are in search of evidence in regard to the purchase of the poison.

Serious Affray in Churchstreet.

On Saturday evening, a colored man, named ELIAS BIRCH, came to the Fifth District Police Station, delivered himself up to Lieutenant MARTIN, and stated that he stabbed a colored girl named LAVINIA THOMPSON, residing in Churchstreet, two doors from Liespenard-street. He was taken into custody by the Lieutenant, who immediately sent to see if there was any truth in the statement, when it was found that the girl had received three gashes, two on the left shoulder, and one on the right shoulder. The wounds are of a serious character. It appeared BIRCH went to the house and desired to see the girl, who came down stairs to him, when he immediately stabbed her in the shoulder, and on her turning to flee from him, he inflicted two other wounds. He then left the place, and proceeded to the station-house, as above stated. He said the girl was engaged to be married to him—this she denies—and that he was jealous of her, which led him to do the deed he had done. BIRCH was brought before Justice OSBORNE, and locked up to await an examination.

Navigating Balloons.

Last Saturday evening, at the Astor House, a gentleman named TIBBETTS exhibited a model of a balloon which he claims is so constructed as to overcome obstacles hitherto unencountered by aeronauts. With this balloon the projector insists one can rise to any height, with capacity to guide it in a given direction and descend at any point desired. He employs the gas ordinarily used to inflate balloons, using it, however, as a depressing power, as well as for purposes of elevation. He does this by compressing a portion of the gas when he wishes to ascend, thereby converting it into ballast. Two revolving wings attached near the base, propel the balloon in the direction required. The revolution of these creates a constant current of air towards the rear, thus enabling it to be guided by a rudder. Mr. TIBBETTS says that with a balloon of adequate capacity and strength, long and protracted aerial journeys may be attempted to any point, and in perfect security.

The Stranded Ship Virgo Marie.

Messrs. ROUMILLIER & LORSCHER, agents of the ship *Virgo Marie*, dispatched a special messenger to her on Saturday morning, who arrived there at 7 P. M. In a letter written to Messrs. ROUMILLIER & LORSCHER, he states that the ship lies seven miles east of East Hampton; the passengers have been all safely landed on the beach. A shed has been erected for their protection, where they find all well provided for. He further states that the passengers are all in perfect health; that there is not, nor has there, at any time during the passage, been any malignant disease, and that they are all in good spirits and comfortable.

The steamer *Mercury*, which had been sent to receive the passengers and forward them to this City, had not been in sight when he dispatched his letter. Captain BUTLER remained on board the *Virgo Marie*, but the weather was so rough the clerk could not communicate with him.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

An accident, harmless so far as personal injuries are concerned, occurred on the Erie Railroad Saturday evening last. The Express train, due at New-York at 10 o'clock, ran off the track near Port Jervis, in consequence of the wheels giving way of a portion of the road at one side. The tender was immediately demolished and thrown partly upon the locomotive; the baggage-car broken and thrown partly upon side, and the first passenger-car perched at the forward end. This car, which was furnished with ROTTER'S system of ventilation, was provided with passengers, but fortunately sustained no damage or accident were injured. The passengers and their baggage were thoroughly shaken up by the jolting. They passed through to this City about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, by another train dispatched from Port Jervis.

A Merchant Tortured Committed: Or, Richard's Triumph.

One readers have no more than one opportunity been made familiar with the features and misfortunes of the philanthropic RICHARD, of Butter-cake fame. Our last chronicled information concerning him was of a most painful character. He had retired from the business of his life without a fortune; had eschewed Butter-cakes and all appurtenances thereunto appertaining, and it was not generally known in what department of the "useful" he would next be found. All ears were pricked up and all eyes were strained to gain information of his whereabouts and his prospects, when, suddenly and unexpectedly, he turns up a trump card in the game of New-York City Politics. By an almost unanimous vote of the people he is elected to fill an office, a bare mention of the name of which would, a few weeks ago, have made him unpleasantly nervous. And now let those who laughed at his financial calamities tremble when he approacheth, for RICHARD MARSHALL is a Constable.

The Highbridge Railroad Accident.

On Saturday morning Coroner HILTON held an inquest at the Ninth Ward Station-house, upon the body of WM. H. HOLDING, aged 11 years, who was accidentally killed by being run over by one of the Eighth-avenue cars, in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street. The Jury rendered the following verdict in this case:

"We find that the deceased, WM. H. HOLDING, came to his death by a fracture of the left leg, being accidentally run over by one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad line of cars, and we exculpate the driver and conductor from all blame; further, we are of opinion that the time allowed is too short, from one depôt to the other."

The Veterans of 1812.

A special meeting of the Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 was held in the Star Hotel, Lispenard-street, on Friday evening. Maj. A. JONES presided. There was quite a full attendance. Capt. H. B. RIDDER was, at the opening of the meeting, proposed and accepted as a member of the Corps. The captain made a few appropriate remarks relative to the Corps and its interests, and promising to give his hearty support to all measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the soldiers of the War of 1812.

The Chairman said that the meeting had been called to further the arrangements contemplated for their celebration of Evacuation Day, 25th of November; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN had been invited to deliver an address to the Corps on that day, but no answer to the invitation had been yet received. No other business of importance was transacted.

Robbery by a Woman.

Yesterday morning, Officer WEBB, of the Lower Police Court, brought a female, named ELIZABETH FISHER, before Justice OSBORNE, at the Tombs, charged with the crime of grand larceny. The complainant in the case is Mr. ROBINSON, residing in Clark-street, who alleges that he was decoyed into a thieving den in Duane street, by the pal of the prisoner, and while there she robbed him of his wallet, containing $150 in gold coin and bank bills. He was then frightened out of the house by the villains who resort there; and, upon application to Officer WEBB, the woman was forthwith taken into custody. The magistrate committed the accused, and efforts will be made to capture her accomplices.

Emigration to Australia.

The clipper ship *Tropic* will shortly set sail for Australia under the new arrangement proposed by the Sydney Council. Mr. CAMERON, who owns the Pioneer Line to which the *Tropic* belongs, contemplates adding a ship for the special conveyance of colored persons to Sydney. As the Government guarantees to furnish abundant work and good wages to such as will emigrate, the undertaking, if carried out, cannot but prove profitable.

Cost of Tuition.

Some facts submitted at a recent meeting of the Board of Education, demonstrate that the average cost of tuition in our City Schools is, for boys, $14 33, and for girls, $9 32 per annum. The average annual cost of tuition for the children in the Primary Schools is $4 60. This estimate embraces the cost of *tuition* merely, and does not include books, &c.

Another Balloon Ascent.

The ascent contemplated on Wednesday, and postponed in consequence of the weather being unfavorable, took place on Friday afternoon from the Hippodrome. Mr. GODARD, accompanied by M. DUCAN, departed on his aerial excursion at 4 o'clock. Lacking the requisite number to ballast the car, he was obliged to supply the deficiency by taking an extra quantity of sand. The balloon did not exceed high, but preserved a steady course towards Yonkers.

Quickest Trip from New-York to Australia.

The shortest passage made between these ports on record is that made by the clipper-ship *Nightingale*, of CAMERON'S Pioneer Line. She sailed from New-York on the 19th of May last and delivered her mails the 4th of Aug., making the run in 78 days.

Deaf Mute Church.

The Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes acknowledges the receipt of $645 additional contributions to the Building Fund.

(Advertisement)

To the Members of the Medical Profession and Others.

Dr. BALDWIN, a highly respected physician of Virginia, has been afflicted with cancer upon his face for many years, has consulted and been treated by seventeen of the most celebrated Surgeons of America, all of whom failed to cure him and pronounced his case hopeless, and he had returned home in despair to await his fate. Hon. Mr. MASON of Virginia, urged him to visit Dr. Gilbert of this City, and put into his hands Dorton Bond's article. He immediately came on, examined Dr. G's patients and his mode of treatment "without the knife," became convinced that Dr. G. had a remedy not understood by the profession, his cancer was removed and is now healed, and the Doctor returns home to re-marry and would be much pleased to see any of his brethren of the regular faculty or of others at Dr. GILBERT'S rooms No. 463 Broadway.

(Advertisement)

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes as paper taken in all cases; the life-size for our passing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniatures on Ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are unsurpassed. Portraits likenesses, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 45 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement)

PEALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—When the Skin loses its vitality, and becomes harsh, dry and wrinkled, this genial cosmetic restores the circulation, and brings it back to its normal condition. Ladies who would preserve a youthful freshness of complexion, in old Father Time's despite, should never be without it. PEALON, No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street. For sale by all country druggists and dealers in fancy articles.

(Advertisement)

☞ INHABITANTS OF THOSE DISTRICTS where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use DARTELL'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 241 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

(Advertisement)

LIEUT. CHURCH.—Lovers of the fine arts, rally in mass at the Crystal Palace next Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. All the marble statuary and oil paintings on exhibition from France, England, Austria and Italy are to be sold by WATERBURY & DYER. For particulars see the auction column.

(Advertisement)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and workmanship, warranted, sold by most of the gas manufacturing firms of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., 376 Broadway; also, A NEW portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement)

GAS FIXTURES!!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. HOTTEY, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement)

VERY IMPORTANT.—The Crystal Palace Auction Sale, on Tuesday morning next, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock. Read in the Auction column about the splendid goods to be sold, without reserve, by WATERBURY & DYER.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 9, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., GEORGE W. FOWLER, and MARY HENRIETTA, only daughter of the late H. F. WOODRUFF.

At Boston, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at the Church of the Advent, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, WILLIAM H. EMERSON, of New-York, to ELIZABETH T. BRADLEE, of Boston.

At Kinderhook, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 31, by Hon. P. S. Wynkoop, of Hudson, THOMAS C. RUSH to MARY L. HUDSON, daughter of Elijah Hudson, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, EDWARD S. MEEKS, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Robert Hyslop, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from Grace Church, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 12, MRS MARGARET ROSINE, wife of William L. Shandley, Esq., aged 44 years, 8 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 276 Madison-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

In this City, Mrs. MARY HOLDEN, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Horatio N. and Edmund Holden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 497 3d-st. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 12, of a short but severe illness, JOHN STEVENS, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, John F., Edwin A., and the members of the Samuel Board, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 Prince-st., corner of Mulberry-st., this afternoon, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 12, of pneumonia, JOHN MONTFORT, infant son of Thomas and Clara Cushman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from their residence, at 12 M., this day (Monday.)

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 11, of apoplexy, DAVID HOFFMAN, Esq., formerly one of the leading Members of the Bar of this City.

His remains will be taken to that city for interment.

Nov 9, EDWARD B. ELLSWORTH, at No. 23 2d-st., aged 31 years.

The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 10, after a severe illness, MRS. EDWIN KAYE.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, Walter Kaye, and of her brother, Thomas James, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from St. Luke's Church, St. Clinton av., near Fulton-av., on Monday afternoon, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

In Prospect, Oneida Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 28, at the residence of his father, JAMES D. MORRIS, Esq., late Professor of Modern Languages at St. Timothy's Hall, Maryland, and for several years an instructor in this City and vicinity.

Nov. 10, JOHN BEATY, at No. 166 24-st., aged 7 days.

The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Bloomfield, on Saturday morning, Nov. 11, MARGARET JANE, daughter of Charles S. and Elizabeth F. Willet, aged 1 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Merchants, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11.

$1,000 Ill. Int. 6 of '67	92½	25 N. Y. Cen. Railroad	92½
15,000 do	92½	50 do	92½
1,000 Hud. Conv. Bonds	91	50 do	92½
2,000 do	91½	4 do	92½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	87	50 do	92½
1,000 do	87	50 do	92½
1,000 do	87½	50 do	92½
5,000 N. Y. Dock M. R. 6's	92	50 Hudson Riv. Railroad	92
10 Mechanics' Bank	121½	50 Farmers' Loan Railroad	92
10 do	121½	50 Erie Railroad	92
10 Nassau Bank	98	50 do	92½
10 Mechanics' Gas Company	92	50 do	92½
10 Dry Dock Fire Ins. Co.	92	50 do	92½
10 Dry Dock Canal Bds	92	50 do	92½
1000 Pac. R. R. Pref. Bds	92	50 do	92½
1000 Pac. R. R. Pref. Bds	92	50 do	92½
50 Fam. Coal Co.	92	50 do	92½
50 Com. Coal Co.	92	50 do	92½
100 Nic. Transit Co.	92	50 do	92½
do	92	50 do	92½
do	92	50 do	92½
do